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B.G. Grey Esq
with the compliments
Nova Scotia. Laws, statutes, etc. School laws A. H. Hunt

MANUAL

OF THE

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

RELATING TO THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Giving, in connected form, the provisions of the various Acts referring to Public Schools, passed since the beginning of 1865, so far as the same are in force at this date (November, 1870); together with the

Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

BY SILAS MACVANE, B. A.,
LATE CLERK IN THE EDUCATION OFFICE.

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I.—COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

1. The members of the Executive Council shall form a Council of Public Instruction, five of whom shall be a quorum.

2. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power—

(1.) To prepare and publish regulations under which school moneys may be drawn and expended.

(2.) To determine all cases of appeal from the decision of Commissioners and Trustees, and make such orders thereon as may be required.

(3.) To make any provision not inconsistent with this law, to meet exigencies occurring under its operation.

[The powers of the Council in relation to any special subject may be found by referring to such subject in the Table of Contents.]

II.—SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

3. The Governor in Council shall have power to appoint a Provincial Superintendent of Education, who shall also be Secretary to the Council of Public Instruction.

4. The Superintendent of Education shall receive an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, and four hundred dollars for travelling expenses and contingencies of office. The Superintendent's duties shall be as follows:

(1.) To have, subject to the Council of Public Instruction, the general supervision and direction of the Inspectors, the Normal School, County Academies, Superior and Common Schools.

(2.) To enforce the provisions of this Act and the regulations of the Council.

(3.) To promote the establishment and efficiency of county academies and superior schools.

(4.) To hold public meetings and institutes of teachers.

(5.) To inquire and report respecting the qualifications of teachers and the management of schools.

(6.) To inspect, as often as possible, all the county academies, and, when directed by the Council of Public Instruction, any school receiving provincial aid.

(7.) To prepare printed instructions and blank forms for all purposes required by this act, and furnish them, together with copies of this act and the regulations of the Council, gratuitously, to the Inspectors, Boards of School Commissioners, Trustees, and Teachers.

(8.) To make annually, for the information of the legislature, a report on the state of the academies and schools subject to his inspection and supervision, accompanied by full statistical

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II—SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Any *teaching days* on which schools are closed in order that Teachers may attend an Institute convened by the Superintendent of Education, or under his directions, shall not lesson the amount of public money payable to Teachers or Trustees. Teachers will be credited for such days as if spent in teaching, and the Trustees will be credited as if the schools had been open, and will be allowed for such days the average daily attendance during the term. Each Teacher present at an Institute shall receive, at its close, a certificate from the Superintendent, or from his deputy. This certificate must be attached to the Trustees' semi-annual Return.

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tables and detailed accounts of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated by this act, and offer such suggestions on educational subjects as he may deem proper.

III.—SCHOOL SECTIONS AND THEIR BOUNDARIES.

[DEFINITION:—A *Section* is that portion of territory the school or schools of which may be managed by one Board of Trustees. A *Border* Section is a section embracing portions of two or more counties.]

5. The City of Halifax shall be one School Section.

6. It is the duty of each Inspector of Schools to keep a correct record of the boundaries of each school section in his county, and furnish, from time to time, amended copies of the same to the several sections.

7. The certificate of the Inspector of Schools shall be received in courts of law as evidence of the boundaries of school sections.

8. Each Board of School Commissioners shall have power to create new school sections or alter existing boundaries of sections by vote of two-thirds or upwards of the Commissioners present at any regular semi-annual meeting, the Inspector having been consulted as to the propriety of the same, and to fix the time when such changes shall take effect, whether at once, in six months, or in a year; and the Commissioners shall in all cases have due regard to the number of children, and to the ability of each section to support an efficient school; but they shall not divide towns and villages unless by the special direction of the Council of Public Instruction.

9. The several Boards of Commissioners shall have power at the semi-annual meeting in May of each year, by vote of at least two-thirds present thereat, to unite two or more School Sections into one School Section, on a petition addressed to the Board of Commissioners by a majority of the rate-payers of each of the sections, setting forth that they have agreed among themselves on the terms on which the existing liabilities shall be borne by the rate-payers in the several sections. The union shall take effect on the day fixed by law for the next Annual School Meeting thereafter, notice of which meeting shall be issued by the County Inspector; and such meeting shall elect a Board of Trustees for the new section.

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III.—SCHOOL SECTIONS AND THEIR BOUNDARIES.

1. The provisions of the Act touching the classification of pupils, the employing of assistant teachers, and the grading of schools, render it necessary to retain sections of good size. Except in densely peopled settlements, no section should be less than three miles in length, and in thinly peopled settlements, not less than four miles. It is earnestly hoped that each Board of Commissioners will exert its influence and authority to preserve, wherever practicable, such a number of inhabitants in each section as will enable either graded schools, or the closest possible approximation to them, to be sustained in all the more densely settled portions of the country. No mere preference in favor of one section or another, on the part of parents, should be allowed to interfere with the preservation of the proper bounds of sections. Such bounds should always be determined upon as will enable the people of all the sections to educate their children in the most efficient and economical manner. This can be attained only by means of large school sections.

2. In making any necessary change in the established boundary of any section, the utmost care must be exercised that such change does not take effect prior to the settlement of engagements entered into by the Trustees, under the authority of the annual meeting. The Council recommends that, as a general rule, the changes required from time to time be made at the semi-annual meeting in May, to take effect at the annual school meeting of the section on the third Monday in October. The sections affected must always be notified as early as possible of the decision of the Board.

3. Any person or persons intending to apply to the Commissioners for a change in the boundaries of any School Section, must hereafter post a written notice of such intention in one or more public places within each section affected, at least five days previous to the meeting of the Commissioners; and the notice must specify distinctly the change or changes to be applied for.

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IV.—SCHOOL MEETINGS.

[DEFINITION:—The term ratepayer as used herein, means any resident of the section rated in respect of real or personal property in the county rate-roll.]

10. THE ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual school meeting for the election of Trustees, or a Trustee, shall be held in the school house of the section, or if not commodious, or if its use cannot be obtained, or if there is none, in any other convenient building, on the third Monday in October; the meeting to be called by the Trustees, or, where none exist, by the Inspector, by notices posted in three public localities within the section, five days previously, signed by the Trustees or the Inspector, as the case may be.

11. At the annual school meeting the majority of the ratepayers of the section present shall elect from their own number, or otherwise, a Chairman to preside over the meeting and a Secretary to record its proceedings; and the Chairman shall decide all questions of order, and shall take the votes of qualified voters only, and shall give a casting vote in case of an equality of votes; and the rate payers shall, by a majority of those present, decide what amount shall be raised by the section to supplement the sums provided for public schools by the Province and county, and they shall also decide whether any and what sum shall be raised for the purchase or building of school houses, for the purchase or improvement of school grounds, or for general school purposes.

12. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to present an annual report on the state of the school or schools, and of the doings of the Board, at the regular school meeting in October.

13. SPECIAL MEETINGS.—It shall be the duty of the Trustees to call a special meeting of the section, due notice being given by means of the school or otherwise, for the purpose of filling any extraordinary vacancy occurring in the Board of Trustees, and for any other necessary purpose; and at any such meeting a Chairman and Secretary shall be appointed, as provided for the annual meeting.

14. Upon the requisition of the majority of the rate-payers of any section, the Trustees shall convene a special meeting of rate-payers for the purpose of voting money or adding to any amount previously voted for any purpose authorised by this act, notice of which meeting shall be given by the Trustees, as provided in the case of the annual meeting, and such notice shall express the object of such meeting.

[*See also clauses* 20 *and* 21.]

15. It shall be the duty of every teacher or teachers in every school section to give notice through the pupils, of school-meetings advertised by the Inspector or Trustees.

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IV.—SCHOOL MEETINGS.

1. The following outlines indicate the *usual* and most important business to be transacted by the annual meeting:

1. To elect a Chairman of the meeting. 2. To elect a Secretary to record the proceedings of the meeting. 3. To elect a new Trustee (or Trustees, as the case may be). 4. To receive the report of the Board of Trustees concerning the educational condition of the section during the year, its finances, and the requirements of the section during the ensuing year. 5. To determine, by a vote of a majority of the ratepayers present what amount shall be raised by the section during the ensuing year for any or all of the objects authorized by law; and if any sum is included for the purchase or improvement of grounds, or for the purchase or building of school-houses, to fix the period (not to exceed five years) within which the sum voted for these purposes shall be collected; and, if necessary, to authorize the Trustees to borrow money for the procuring of houses or lands. 6. To transact any other necessary business.

2. This report should contain full particulars respecting the expenditure of the school fund of the section—accompanied with vouchers.

(See also clause 47 of the law.)

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16. QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.—If any person offering to vote as a resident rate-payer, at an annual or other school meeting, shall be challenged as unqualified, the Chairman presiding at such meeting shall require the person so offering to make the following declaration:

"I do declare and affirm that I am a rate-payer, and that I reside in this school section, and that I am legally qualified to vote at this meeting."

And every person making such declaration shall be permitted to vote on all questions proposed at such meeting, but if any person shall refuse to make such declaration, his vote shall be rejected; provided, always, that every person who shall wilfully make a false declaration of his right to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, or by a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered by the Trustees of the section, for its use, as a private debt, under chapter one of the Revised Statutes.

17. On depositing with the Secretary of Trustees, previous to, or at any annual school meeting, the sum of one dollar, any person liable to pay such poll-tax, though not rated in respect of real or personal property, shall be qualified to vote in the election of Trustees at such meeting, and at any other meeting held for the election of Trustees within a year from such deposit, except the same be refunded as hereinafter provided, and shall be eligible to be elected as a Trustee; provided nevertheless, that a majority of the Trustees shall be persons rated in respect of real or personal property. Money deposited as above shall be refunded on demand in every case where no assessment is authorized by such meeting; otherwise it shall be retained as payment of the poll-tax of the depositor.

V.—ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

18. Each school section shall have a Board of three Trustees, and no section shall have more than one Board.

19. At the first annual meeting of any section, under this law, the majority of the qualified voters present shall elect from their own number three Trustees, and at the second and third annual meetings one of the Trustees elected at the first meeting shall go out of office by ballot, and at each annual meeting thereafter he who has served the longest shall retire from office, and each of the vacancies shall be filled by the election of a new Trustee; provided always, that he whose term of office has expired may be re-elected, with his own consent, his time of service to date from such re-election;

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3. According to a decision of the Supreme Court of this province, women are not entitled to vote at school meetings.

V.—ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

1. REMARK.—Any person liable to pay the poll-tax in any section, having made the required deposit, is eligible for the office of Trustee; but a majority of the Trustees must always be rate-payers. *(See the preceding clause.)*

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but it shall always be competent for existing Trustees to complete the business of the closing school year.

20. Where any section, at the time fixed for the annual meeting, fails to elect three Trustees, or to fill the annual vacancy occurring in the Trusteeship, or vacancies from other causes, the Trustee or Trustees shall be appointed upon the written requisition of seven rate-payers in the section, by the Commissioners of Schools for the district in which the school-house is situate, or in which a majority of the rate-payers of the section reside; and where any Trustee or Trustees have been elected, and refuse to act, or shall neglect the performance of duty for twenty days after such election, the Board of Commissioners shall, with or without a requisition, appoint Trustees, or a Trustee, in place of the persons or person so refusing to act; and in case any person, appointed by the Board of Commissioners as a Trustee, shall refuse or neglect to act as aforesaid, the Board of Commissioners shall make such further appointments as may be necessary to fill any such vacancy; and any Board of Trustees, thus secured, shall, as soon as practicable, convene a meeting of the rate-payers of the section as provided for the annual meeting, and such meeting shall transact all business, except the election of Trustees, required of the annual meeting, and in the same manner.

21. Any person holding the office of Trustee of Schools, in any section, who shall become insolvent or assign his property for the benefit of his creditors, or become permanently unfitted for business, or shall cease to reside in the section, shall thereupon cease to hold such office of Trustee, and the other Trustees shall call a meeting for the election of a new Trustee in his stead, as provided in the case of extraordinary vacancies.

22. Any person elected or appointed a Trustee, not being a Commissioner of Schools, and refusing to act, or any Trustee who, having accepted office, shall not perform the duties thereof, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, to be collected by any rate-payer in the section; said sum to be payable to the Inspector, or his order, and applied by the Superintendent of Education to the purchase of school books, maps, or apparatus.

[The Commissioners of Schools for the City of Halifax exercise all powers and perform all the duties of Trustees within and for that School section.]

23. The Trustees of each section shall be a body corporate for the prosecution and defence of all actions relating to the school or its affairs, and other necessary purposes, under the title of The Trustees of School Section No. ——, in the district [or districts] of ———.

[The duties of the Trustees in relation to each subject will be found specified under such subject.]

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2. In cases where sections fail to determine, in annual meeting, which member of the Board of Trustees shall retire from office, and to fill the annual vacancy in the Trusteeship, it shall be the duty of the Inspector to determine which Trustee shall retire: and the Commissioners shall fill such vacancy in the manner directed by Law.

3. The Commissioners are authorized by Law to name a committee of not less than three of their number to appoint Trustees of Schools as occasion may arise between the half-yearly meetings of the full Board. The Council strongly recommends that such a committee be named by each Board. A careful record of all appointments made by the committee must be kept and reported to the Board, to be entered in the minutes. The Inspector shall be *ex officio* Secretary to the committee.

4. When, in any section, the entire number of resident rate-payers is less than twelve, a requisition for the appointment of Trustees or a Trustee, shall be deemed valid if signed by a majority of such rate-payers.

5. No person shall be dismissed from the office of Trustee by the Commissioners for refusal to act, or neglect of duty, without being notified at least five days previous to such dismissal, in order that he may have opportunity to present, in writing or otherwise, any reason he may have to urge against the same.

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VI.—SECRETARY OF TRUSTEES.

24. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of each section to meet as soon after the annual election or appointment of Trustees, or a Trustee, as practicable, and appoint one of themselves, or some other person, to be Secretary to the Board of Trustees, and to provide him with a suitable blank-book, and instruct him to keep therein and carefully preserve a correct record of all the doings of the Board.

25. The Secretary of the Trustees shall give a bond to Her Majesty, with two sureties, in a sum at least equal to that to be raised by the section during the year, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; and the same shall be lodged by the Trustees with the Clerk of the Peace for the county or district.

26. The Secretary shall be entitled to receive 5 per cent. commission on all sums collected by him or under his direction, for the support of the school, or schools, including expenditure for rents, repairs, furniture, out-houses, fuel, maps, apparatus, and salaries, except in cases where payment shall be voluntarily made, when he shall make a deduction to persons making such payment of two and a half per cent. from his commissions; and he shall be entitled to two and a half per cent. on all sums collected by him, or under his direction, for the purchase or erection of a new school-house, or houses, and for the purchase or improvement of school-house grounds.

27. The Secretary's duties, to be performed under the direction of a majority of the Trustees, either by the Secretary in person, or under his direction, shall be as follows:

(1.) To keep the accounts, moneys, and records of the Board, and to collect and disburse all school moneys.

(2.) To keep the school house or houses in good repair, and supply the same with comfortable furniture, out houses, fuel, prescribed school books, maps, and apparatus.

(3.) To promptly supply to the Teacher, or Teachers, copies of the school register prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, and carefully preserve the old registers.

(4.) To keep a faithful record of any school books, maps, or apparatus that may at any time be procured from the Superintendent, and of the disposal of the same.

(5.) To present the Teacher with a copy of the inventory of the school property under his or her charge, and renew the same from time to time.

(6.) To take due care of the library books of the section, and see that the same are managed in conformity with the regulations of the Council, and generally transact any business of the Board, as directed by a majority of the Trustees.

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VI.—SECRETARY OF TRUSTEES.

1. The following is a proper form of bond for the Secretary of Trustees :—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE, (*name of Secretary*) as principal, and (*names of sureties*) as sureties, are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, &c., in the sum of
of lawful money of Nova Scotia, to be paid to our said Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors, for the true payment whereof, we bind ourselves, and each of us by himself, for the whole and every part thereof, and the heirs, executors and administrators of us and each of us, firmly by these presents, sealed with our Seals and dated this day of
in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

WHEREAS the said———— ——has been duly appointed to be Secretary to the Board of Trustees for—— School Section, No.—— in the District of————

NOW THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That if the said (*name of Secretary*) do and shall from time to time, and at times hereafter, during his continuance in the said Office, well and faithfully perform all such acts and duties as do or may hereafter appertain to the said Office, by virtue of any law of this Province, and shall in all respects confirm to and observe all such rules, orders, and regulations as now are or may be from time to time established for or in respect of the said Office; and if on ceasing to hold the said Office, he shall forthwith, on demand, hand over to the Trustees of the said School Section, or to his successors in office, on the order of the Trustees, all books, papers, moneys, accounts, and other property in his possession by virtue of his said office of Secretary—then the said obligation to be void—otherwise to be and continue in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of [*Name of Witness*]

[*Name of Secretary*] (*Seals*)
[*Name of Sureties*] (*Seals*)

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VII.—ASSESSMENT OF COUNTIES FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

28. The Clerk of the Peace in each county, except as hereinafter provided in relation to the city of Halifax, shall add to the sum annually voted for general county purposes at the general sessions, a sum sufficient, after deducting costs of collection and probable loss, to yield an amount equal to thirty cents for every inhabitant of the county according to the last census preceding the issue of the county rate-roll; and the sum so added shall form and be a portion of the county rates. One-half the sum thus raised shall be paid semi-annually by the County Treasurer upon the order of the Board or Boards of School Commissioners for the county.

29. One-half of the amount provided, to be raised annually as aforesaid, shall, at the close of each half-year, be apportioned to the Trustees of Schools conducted in accordance with this act, to be applied towards the payment of Teachers' salaries; and each school shall be entitled to participate therein according to the average number of pupils in attendance and the length of time in operation, but shall receive no allowance for being in session more than the prescribed number of days in any one-half year.

30. The County School rate assessed upon the inhabitants of any section not provided with a suitable school house and unable to erect one, shall be retained for two years, and if within that time means shall be adopted to build a school house, the moneys so vested shall form part of the amount required for such purpose. The assessors shall return yearly to the Clerk of the Peace a statement of the amounts levied for such County rate upon said section.

31. Each Board of Commissioners shall have power to withhold the county school moneys from any Trustees presenting a false Return.

32. Each Board of Commissioners shall forward with the semi-annual returns, a certificate signed on behalf of the

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30 cents per capita
for pupils in County Schools

The district Board of Trustees of the town
towns Teachers Salaries
deducted according to average
attendance in each School Dist.

If no school house in the Com. for
use it to be retained a reasonable

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2. When the same Secretary is continued in office from one year to another, it is not necessary that he should give a new bond, provided the existing one is drawn in a sufficient sum and the sureties are satisfactory to the Trustees.

3. When payment of a rate is made within the time and at the place specified in the rate-bill, it is to be regarded as voluntary payment.

4. In every case where no provision is made for the Secretary's commission by the school meeting, in its vote of any sum, it shall be allowable for the Trustees to add the commission in levying the assessment.

VII.—ASSESSMENT OF COUNTIES FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

1. Where more than one Board of Commissioners draw from the same County Treasury, the county money cannot be distributed till after each Board so connected has met and passed upon its Trustees' Returns. Otherwise the law cannot be carried out, as it requires that all the schools in the county shall participate in the fund according to the same rate. This rate cannot be determined until the number of satisfactory schools, and the average attendance of pupils, and the time in session of each school in the county, are known. This delay will occur in only a few cases, where "School Districts" are not co-extensive with counties or "districts holding General Sessions of the Peace."

2. Mode of Distributing the County Fund:

(1.) Previous to the meeting of the Commissioners the Inspector is to examine and test thoroughly the statistics contained in each of the Trustees' Returns. Taking for his guide the revised Regulations of the Council touching Holidays and Vacations, as published in the *Journal of Education*, he will apply them to the "Time in Session" and "Attendance," as

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Board by the Chairman, and also by the Inspector, stating that to the best of their knowledge, that the accompanying distributions of the county school moneys have been made in accordance with the provisions of this law.

33. Each Clerk of the Peace shall, immediately upon making up the rate-roll in each year, notify the Superintendent of Education, and the Inspector of Schools, of the sum provided by county assessment for the support of schools during the ensuing year.

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reported for each school. The following points should in each case receive special attention:—

1. Whether the "Total authorized teaching days school was open" as given in Return exceeds the limits fixed by Regulation.
2. Whether any pupil is returned as having been present a greater number of days than the school was open.
3. Whether the addition to obtain the Grand Total, &c., is correctly performed.
4. Whether, judging by personal knowledge of the school, there is any reason to doubt the correctness of the Return in respect to Time in Session and Attendance.
5. Whether the Agreement between Trustees and Teachers is according to Law.

(2.) Where any slight error or discrepancy is detected in any Return, the Inspector is requested to make such corrections as his previous knowledge of the school may warrant, appending his initials to every such correction. If, however, any Return is found to be radically incorrect, or incomplete in any particular, or without the required certificates of accuracy, the Inspector is hereby directed (having first made a minute of such items as may be required for immediate use) to send it back to the Trustees for correction, pointing out the particulars in which it is incomplete, or is believed to be incorrect; and in every such case the Certificate authorizing the Trustees to draw on the County Treasurer is to be retained until complete and reliable Returns have been rendered. This direction applies to both the annual and semi-annual Returns.

(3.) Each school is entitled to share in the County Fund "according to the average number of pupils in attendance and the length of time in operation, but shall receive no allowance for being in session more than the prescribed number of days in any one half year." As the "Grand Total Days' attendance made by all the pupils" measures both the average attendance and the time in operation, the process of determining the amount to which each Section is entitled is easy and simple.

(4.) It being provided that schools are to be paid only for prescribed teaching days, a proportion is to be struck off the Grand Total days in every case where attendance at school on other than authorized teaching days has gone to form part of that Grand Total. (Whole No. of days in Session: No. of authorized days in Session: Grand Total days returned: No. to be struck off.) In the same way, an addition is to be made to the Grand Total for any *teaching* days on which schools may

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34. One-half the amount assessed as a county rate in the several counties for the support of public schools, shall be advanced from the Provincial Treasury in May of each year.

35. Where counties are divided into districts, holding General Sessions of the Peace, the term "county" in this act shall, for the purposes contained in this act, be held to include and apply to such districts as fully as if such districts had been especially mentioned therein.

VIII.—ASSESSMENT OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.

36. Any sum required by any section over and above the sums provided by the province and county for the support and maintenance of a public school or schools during the ensuing year, including the purchase or improvements of school grounds; the purchase, erection, furnishing, cleaning or repair of school houses and out buildings; rent of buildings or

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any increase of the 3 cents per
capita to be remitted by vote of
the rate payers themselves -
a majority - at any regularly
called School meeting -

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have been closed for the purpose and under the conditions specified in xl. 5, Regulations of Council (page 49), or to give up the school-room for the half-yearly examination of Teachers.

(5.) *Scale of Distribution.*—Add to the total of the days' column one-third of the sum of the numbers in that column opposite such Section as may be entitled to special aid as Poor Sections. With the number thus obtained (here called A) work the following proportion :—

A : 1000 : : Amount of Fund : Amount per 1000 days (ordinary Sections.)

Having found the amount for 1000 days, the Scale of Distribution can be readily filled in. The use of this scale will be found greatly to facilitate the process of calculation. By taking a large number, instead of the simple unit, as the basis of computation, it also ensures a much greater degree of accuracy than could otherwise be attained. The mode of using it will readily suggest itself. Suppose the amount per 1000 days to be, for Sections not being poor, $17.395, the amount due a Section in which the Grand Total days attended by all the pupils is 4.797, would be determined thus (taking the amounts from the scale) :—

3,000	days,	$52.185	And if a Poor Section, 3)	83.445
1,000	"	17.395		27.815
700	"	12.18		
90	"	1.565		$111.26
7	"	0.12		
4,797		$83.445		

3. The amount advanced as a loan to each County shall be refunded on or before the 31st of October following : otherwise interest shall be charged.

VIII.—ASSESSMENT OF SCHOOL SECTIONS.

1. The school meeting should be careful, in voting its estimates, to authorize a sum amply sufficient to enable the Trustees to meet the liabilities of the school year. Any balance remaining in the hands of the Trustees is, of course, to be carried to the credit of the next school year, while any deficit arising from an authorized expenditure may be

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lands; insurance on school property; the purchase of fuel, prescribed school books, maps and apparatus; the payment of interest on money borrowed by the section; teachers' salaries, or any other expenses required in providing an efficient public school or schools, in accordance with this act, shall be determined by a majority of the rate-payers present at a regularly called school meeting; and any amount so determined shall be a charge on the section, and shall be levied as follows: every male person twenty-one years of age or upwards, having resided in such section for the period of six months next previous to the levying of such assessment, shall be assessed and shall pay the sum of one dollar as a poll-tax. The balance of the sum authorized to be assessed shall be levied on the real and personal property within the county of the residents of the section according to the county rate-roll. Nothing herein shall render any person liable to pay more than one poll tax in any school year.

37. The Trustees shall furnish to their Secretary a list of the assessments under the foregoing section, with instructions in writing thereon, signed by the Trustees, authorizing and directing such Secretary to collect from the persons therein named the amounts set opposite their names; and the Secretary shall demand the several amounts from the persons so assessed: and in default of payment, the same shall be collected under, and by virtue of the chapter of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments," and of any acts in amendment thereof; and the Trustees shall return such assessment to the General Sessions, or to a Special Sessions held for that purpose, where appeals shall be had and determined.

38. On request of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Halifax specifying the amount required, in addition to the sums provided from the Provincial Treasury for the yearly support and maintenance of the schools under their charge, the City Council shall be authorized, and are hereby required to add a sum sufficient, after deducting costs of collection and probable loss, to yield the sum so specified by the Board to the general assessment of the city, to be levied and collected from the inhabitants thereof, which sum shall be paid quarterly by the City Treasurer to the said Board upon the written order of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman. But the Board shall not have power to require the assessment on the City of any greater sum than thirty-six thousand dollars in any one year, without the consent of the Governor in Council given at the request of the said Board.

39. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of each School section in case the annual meeting shall have determined to raise money for any school purpose, to furnish the Town Clerk or the Clerk of the Peace for the county in which the section

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$1 - on every male resident of
21 years of age - & the head of
the command on the Annual
Return in the Month -

Certificates in regard
of school Commissioners
to add to endowment
a sum not exceeding $36,000
(unless increased by consent of Executive
Council)

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carried forward and provided for in the estimate of the following year.

2. Where the number of rate-payers residing in a Section is large, the Trustees will find it very convenient in preparing the list of assessments, to have a scale, showing the amount of rate payable on any number of hundreds of dollars, up to ten; also any number of thousands up to four or five.

[For the manner of using such a scale, see directions for the distribution of the County Fund.]

3. The following clauses of the Statute relating to the collection of County Assessments are here given for the information of Trustees:

33. If the taxes be not paid within twenty days thereafter the collector may apply to two justices of the peace, and upon affidavit being made of such statement and demand having been duly mailed by the collector and that the taxes are unpaid, and upon their being satisfied that there can be found on the lands sufficient timber, wood, poles, or other materials, to defray such taxes and expenses, such justices shall issue a warrant, authorizing the collector to sell so much of such timber, wood, poles, or other materials, as may be necessary to pay such taxes and expenses.

48. * * * * * * * * * *

And the collector shall make oath in writing before such justice, setting forth the name of every defaulter, the sum assessed, that demand has been made, and what portion of the rate is unpaid.

49. Such justice shall thereupon forthwith issue a general warrant of distress against the several defaulters in the form in the schedule, directed to a constable not being such collector, commanding him to levy from the goods of each person

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or a portion of it may be situate, a list of the inhabitants of the county resident in the section liable to be taxed, and the Town Clerk or the Clerk of the Peace shall affix the amount of property for which each is assessed according to the county assessment roll for the year, and the Town Clerk or the Clerk of the Peace, as the case may be, shall be entitled to receive from the Trustees a fee of twenty-five cents for every list so furnished; but if the number of rate-prayers in the section does not exceed twelve, the fee shall be twelve cents.

40. Real and personal property situate within a school section, and belonging to a corporation or company, shall be subject to sectional assessment, and the rates shall be payable by the agent, to the extent of the funds in his hands, or under his control, at the time of the demand, as if assessed upon him personally, and be chargeable by the agent to the principal.

41. Property situated in any school section and owned by a non-resident of the county, the same not being otherwise liable to sectional assessment, shall be liable to assessment in the section in which it is so situate.

42. The assessment of any person who shall subsequently die, or become insolvent, or assign his property liable to the assessment, shall be a charge upon his estate, to be paid by his executors, administrators, or assignees, and in default of payment, they or either of them, may be held personally liable under the warrant, unless they or either of them shall make oath before a Justice of the Peace, stating that there is not in their possession or under their control, belonging to such estate, sufficient money or other property to satisfy such assessment.

43. In every case where between the making of the county assessment roll for any year, and the levying of any sectional assessment according to such roll, any person rated therein in respect of real or personal property, shall remove from the section, having conveyed, leased, or otherwise disposed of such property, such assessment shall be a charge on the property, and may be collected from the owner or person in possession of the same at the time of levying such assessment.

44. Property held by executors, administrators, trustees, or assignees, at the time of the making of the County assessment roll for any year, shall be liable to be assessed in all assessments levied according to such roll, in the section in which the original owner of such property resides or last resided; but property held in trust for heirs, being minors, shall be liable to assessment in the section in which such heirs, being minors, or a majority of them, may be in attendance at a public school, provided such section shall be in the County in which such property is situate. In default of pay-

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" In the construction of acts, the following rules
" shall be observed, unless otherwise expressly pro-
" -vided for, or such construction would be incon-
" -sistent with the manifest intention of the legis-
" -lature, or repugnant to the context, that is to say,
(write also)

" "person" may extend to bodies politic and
Corporate as well as to individuals."
R.S. (3rd Sess.) c 1. § 7.

Que? Does the Express mention of Corporations
in § 40 exclude the application of § 42 and 43
to such bodies Corporate notwithstanding the above
rule of interpretation in the R.S.

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named in the warrant the sum due by such person, with constable and justices' fees, and shall specify therein when the same shall be returnable, and the constable shall return the same within the specified time under a penalty of twenty dollars, to be collected and added to the funds of the county over the amount collected thereunder to the collector for such township or place, who shall thereupon pay the same to the county treasurer. The justice's fee for such warrant shall be seventy cents, and the constable's fee for each person in the warrant shall be twenty cents; but the constable shall have no travelling fees or poundage, and the justice's fee shall be apportioned among the several persons if more than one in the warrant, and no suit shall be brought against such defaulters before any justice.

50. The constable shall forthwith execute such warrant and pay over the amount collected thereunder to the collector for such township or place, who shall thereupon pay the same to the county treasurer; and if he is unable to find goods sufficient to satisfy the warrant in respect of any parties named in the warrant, he shall make a return to that effect, and the justice shall thereupon issue a separate or general warrant as may be necessary to include costs and fees thereon, directing the constable to take the body or bodies of one or more of the defaulters and commit to jail as under an ordinary execution, and parties so committed shall be entitled to all the privileges of debtors imprisoned under execution.

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ment of any assessment levied under this clause, the same may be collected as provided in the case of unpaid assessments under the forty-second clause hereof.

IX.—EXEMPTION FROM RATES.

45. Any person making affidavit, if required, that he was sixty years of age or upwards at the time any assessment was authorized, and also any regularly ordained minister, occupied in ministerial work, and any unmarried woman or widow, shall be exempt from sectional assessment on all property to the value of one thousand dollars, but shall be liable for any excess of that sum.

46. The Superintendent, Inspectors, Teachers of the Normal and Model Schools, and licensed Teachers, while employed as such, shall be exempt from militia duty, statute labor, and from serving in any town office, or on juries, and they, while so employed, shall be exempt from poll-taxes and all other taxes, (the same not being for the support of schools) on property to the value of two thousand dollars; but they shall be liable for any excess of that sum. Inspectors, Teachers of the Normal School and licensed Teachers, are liable to the school tax in full. The Superintendent is exempt from school taxes on property to the value of two thousand dollars, but is liable for any excess of that sum.

47. On proof of inability to pay any school assessment or poll-tax, the Trustees shall have power to exempt any person in part or in whole from the payment thereof without prejudice to the rate; and the Trustees shall present a statement of any such exemptions, in their report to the annual school meeting.

48. Each Board of Commissioners shall have power to exempt from the sectional school rate, either in whole or in part, persons resident more than three miles from the school house in the section where they reside, or on islands too sparsely populated to maintain public schools, and too distant from the mainland to permit children to attend school thereon; and such Commissioners shall have power to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary to establish schools on such islands.

49. All beds, bedding, clothing, stoves, cooking utensils, and the last cow of any person against whom a warrant of distress or other legal process shall be issued to recover the rates assessed for school purposes, shall be exempt from the operation of such warrant or other legal process.

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X.—SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

50. It is the duty of the Trustees to determine the sites of school houses, subject to the sanction of the three nearest Commissioners residing out of the section.

51. Whenever it may be deemed desirable to change the site of a school house, or to dispose of school land by sale or exchange, such lands may be so disposed of by the Trustees, who are hereby authorized to purchase or accept other lands or sites in lieu thereof.

52. It is the duty of the Trustees to take possession of, and hold as a corporation, all the school property of the section, or which may be purchased for, or given to it for the use or support of common, superior, or academic schools; but they shall not interfere with any private rights or the rights of any religious denomination.

53. The Board of Commissioners for the City of Halifax are hereby invested with the title of all public school property, real and personal, within the city, with the exception of the Halifax Grammar School, and may sell and dispose of the same, or any part of the same, and with the proceeds may purchase new school house sites, and erect new school houses, in such places and at such times as shall be deemed most expedient.

54. The Trustees of each section may lease or rent lands or buildings, if necessary, for school purposes.

55. When a School meeting decides on the erection of a new school-house, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to secure a proper site, select the most suitable design for the building, and let out the work.

56. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to prescribe, with the concurrence of the Superintendent of Education, suitable plans for school houses.

57. The school accommodation of each section shall be, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the following requirements:

(a.) For any section having fifty pupils or under, a house with comfortable sittings for the same, with one teacher.

(b.) For any section having from fifty to eighty pupils, a house with comfortable sittings for the same, and a good class room with one teacher and an assistant.

(c.) For any section having from eighty to one hundred pupils, a house with comfortable sittings for the same, and two good class rooms, with one teacher and two assistants. Or, a house having two apartments, an elementary and a preparatory with two teachers. Or, if one commodious building cannot be

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X.—SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

1. In reference to the site of a school-house, care should be taken to see that it is in a situation of readiest accessibility to the majority of the population of the section; that it is located from 15 to 50 yards from the public highway; that it is removed from poisonous influences of stagnant pools and low-lying swampy grounds; from the clatter of the mill or factory, and the noise of a railroad station or tavern; that it has a dry, airy position, (with a gentle slope and southern exposure, if possible) and commands as attractive and extensive a prospect as natural facilities will permit.

The amount of land set apart for school purposes should not, in the country, be less than half an acre;* in thickly peopled localities, not less than a quarter; and in towns, not less than one-eighth of an acre. The form of school grounds should be rectangular, the length (extending north and south if possible) bearing the ratio to the breadth 4 to 2. If an acre can be obtained, it should be about 8 rods wide by 20 rods long; but if suitable land can be procured, the length should be increased, in order to furnish longer play-grounds. Six or seven rods (according to the size of the house) will generally be found wide enough.

2. Plans of school-houses have been issued by the Council and the requirements of the law are so explicit as to be a sufficient guide to each Board of Trustees in deciding on the character of the house or houses required for their Section.

3. As to the size and commodiousness of school-houses, provision should be made for one-quarter of the population of the section; and whatever that number may be, the school-house should be of such capacity as to furnish to each scholar *at least* 150 cubic feet of pure atmospheric air, or seven square feet of floor, with the ceiling from 13 to 16 feet high.

4. "If there is any house in the district more pleasantly located, more comfortably situated, better warmed, more inviting in its general appearance, and more elevating in its influence than another, that house should be the school-house." —*Cousin.* With these sentiments the Council of Public In-

*The Council strongly recommends large areas, so that there may be ample room for play-grounds.

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secured, two houses may be provided in different parts of the section, with a teacher in each; one being devoted to the younger children, or elementary department, and the other to the more advanced or preparatory department.

(d.) For any section having from one humdred to one hundred and fifty pupils, a house with two adequate apartments, an elementary and a preparatory, and a good class room, accessible to both, with two teachers, and, if necessary, an assistant. Or, if the section be long and narrow, three houses may be provided, two elementary and one preparatory, the former being located towards the extremes of the section, and the latter at or near the centre.

(e.) For any section having from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils, a house with three apartments, an elementary, a preparatory, and a high school, and at least one good class room, common to the two latter, with three teachers, and if necessary, an assistant. Or, if necessary separate houses may be provided for the different departments in different parts of the section.

(f.) And, generally, for any section having two hundred pupils and upwards, a house, orhouses, with sufficient accommodation for different grades of elementary and preparatory schools, so that in sections having six hundred pupils and upwards, the ratios of pupils in the elementary, preparatory, and high school departments, shall be respectively about eight, three, and one.

58. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to receive the recommendation of any Inspector of Schools for separate apartments or buildings in any section for the different sexes or different colors, and to make such decisions thereon as they shall deem proper.

59. The Board of Commissioners for the City of Halifax shall take all necessary steps to provide sufficient school accommodation in the city, and shall furnish semi-annually to the Superintendent of Education a report of their proceedings under this act; also a statement of the appropriation of all moneys received and expended by them under the provisions of this law.

60. The said Board of Commissioners shall have power to select and purchase sites for school buildings, and shall have power to borrow money for the purchase of the same; as also for the purchase or erection of buildings, the improvement of school grounds, and the purchase of suitable furniture and apparatus for the schools under their charge. But the Board shall not enter into any contract for the purchase of any land, nor for the erection of any school building, until such contract has been submitted to and obtained the approval of the Governor in Council.

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struction fully sympathises. That every facility may be had by the people for the realization of these views, the law provides that the school meeting may vote any sum necessary for school lands and buildings, and that such sum shall be levied by an equal rate upon the rate-payers resident in the section. The sum required may be spread over several years, not exceeding five, and collected in equal yearly instalments, with any interest accruing.

5. It is believed that in many sections the school-houses are not at all in keeping with the advanced condition of the section; that in others they are tenantable only in summer; and that in more they are much too small for the number of children requiring accommodation. The Council trusts that the people of every section where such deficiencies exist, will take speedy measures towards providing such school accommodation as shall reflect credit on their intelligence and educational spirit.

6. The American mode of arranging the seats and desks in school-houses is now almost unanimously admitted to be the best. (See plans.) By this plan the teacher is enabled to have his eye upon every pupil, and every pupil, without changing his position, to give direct attention to the teacher. According to this method, and allowing for the length either 6 or 8 feet for entrance hall, 4 to 5 feet for teacher's platform, 4 to 5 feet between the platform and the desks, and 2 feet 6 or 9 inches (according to the size of pupils) for each desk and seat together; and allowing 2 feet for the aisles, from 3 feet to 4 feet in graded schools for each desk, and at least 2 feet for divisions between rows of desks, the following dimensions will furnish accommodation for the number of scholars prefixed:

Plans No. 1, { 24 Pupils, 26 x 21 clear, 6 feet hall, 3 rows of desks,
30 " 29 x 21 " " "
36 " 32 x 21 " " "

No. 2,—46 " 35 x 26 " 8 feet hall, with single desks at sides, and 3 rows of graded desks in centre.

No. 3,—56 " 40 x 27 clear, with class room.

Adding 2 feet 9 inches to the length for every additional row of desks. Where the number of scholars amounts to upwards of fifty, there must be a class-room attached.

7. As to the style of desk best adapted to school purposes, the Council greatly prefers the Dawson desk, and the patent desk. Benches do not afford the necessary support to the body, and, as before intimated, are not adapted to an efficient organization of the school. They may, however, be used with advantage in class-rooms. The Dawson desk should be made quite open at the sides and underneath, so as to secure both a

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61. The Board of Trustees in each section shall have power, when authorized by the school meeting, to borrow money for the purchase or improvement of grounds for school purposes, or for the purchase or building of school houses; and the money so borrowed shall be a charge upon the school section, and shall be levied and collected in equal portions from year to year, not exceeding five years, with any interest accruing, until the whole has been raised and paid.

62. To enable the Commissioners for the City of Halifax to borrow money, they may issue debentures, in such form, and for such sums as they may decide upon, payable with interest in twenty-five years from the date thereof, free from taxation, and may dispose of the same at current rates; said debentures to be a charge on the city of Halifax, and the interest thereon to be paid every six months, and to be included in the sum specified and required to be assessed upon the inhabitants of the city as aforesaid. The debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the incorporated Board, and shall be signed by the Chairman and countersigned by the Secretary.

63. The trustees in the several counties, and the Board of Commissioners in Halifax, are authorized to effect insurances on school houses.

64. Each Board of School Commissioners shall have power to declare, upon the Inspector's report, or upon other reliable information, the school-house or houses, or buildings used as such, unfit for school purposes, and shall forward such declaration to the trustees of the section; and the Board shall thereafter withhold all county school moneys from any such section, if measures are not adopted whereby a suitable house or houses may be provided according to the ability of the section.

65. In all cases wherein a school-house has been built within any section, and is owned in shares, it shall be competent for the majority in interest of the owners of shares to sell and dispose of the same, together with the land on which it is situate (provided such land belongs to the same parties who own the house), to the section at any meeting duly held after ten days notice of the object thereof, at such price as this

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free circulation of air, and ease of ingress and egress to the pupil. It should be without a screen, or high board, in front, having the seat attached to the desk—the whole being placed on light iron shoes, and screwed firmly to the floor.

8. The patent desk has the seats separate from each other and from the desk, while both seats and desk are supported by light iron castings screwed to the floor. This desk is now manufactured in this Province, at a price within the ability of a large number of our schools. It is hoped that every section possessing the means will ere long have its school supplied with these desks.

The desks and seats in every school should be graded, and no desk should seat more than two pupils.

Sections furnishing their schools with patent desks (double) will find the following table of service in adopting the size of desks to the pupils, &c.:

Age of Pupils.	Height of Chairs.	DESKS.			Space between desks for Chairs.
		Height of side next to Pupil.	Length.	Width.	
5 to 6 years.	11 inches.	21 inches.	36 inches.	12 inches.	14 inches.
6 to 8 "	12 "	22 "	39 "	13 "	15 "
8 to 10 "	13 "	23 "	42 "	13½ "	15½ "
10 to 12 "	14 "	24½ "	44 "	14 "	16 "
12 to 14 "	15 "	26 "	46 "	14½ "	16½ "
14 to 17 "	16 "	27½ "	48 "	15 "	17 "
17 "	17 "	29 "	48 "	16 "	17 "

9. Trustees are strongly recommended to keep the school property of the section adequately insured.

10. This is a most important and extensive power committed to each Board of Commissioners, and should, with necessary prudence, be faithfully exercised. There cannot be any lasting educational progress unless suitable school accommodation is provided by each section, according to its ability, for all its children. The law provides means by which an ample portion of the resources at the command of the inhabitants of each section may be devoted to so necessary and so noble a use; and it is for each Board of Commissioners to insist that the plain and reasonable demands of the law shall be complied with. The Council recommends that every case calling for the exercise of this power be dealt with at the May meeting of the Commissioners, and that the Trustees of the section be immediately notified of the declaration made and its consequences.

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meeting shall determine, or as may be realized at a public sale thereof duly advertised, and the proceeds of sale shall be divided among the proprietors in proportion to their shares in interest in the property.

66. It shall be lawful for the trustees of any section, wherein are located academic institutions, other than county academies, to co-operate with an equal number of persons, chosen by the governing bodies of such institutions, in order that the section may secure the educational advantages supplied by such institutions; such combined Board of Trustees to manage the school or schools, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

67. The Board of Commissioners for the City of Halifax, are authorized to co-operate with the governing body of any city school, on such terms as to the Board shall seem right and proper, so that the benefits of such school may be as general as circumstances will permit; and in such cases the Board may make allowance to such schools out of the funds under their control as shall be deemed just and equitable. But no public funds shall be granted in support of any school unless the same be a free school.

XI.—EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF TEACHERS.

68. No Teacher shall be deemed qualified to receive, under this law, any of the moneys granted toward the support of County Academies, Superior or Common Schools, unless holding a license in accordance with law.

69. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to prepare and publish regulations under which teachers may be classified.

70. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to appoint four qualified persons to constitute a Provincial Board of Examiners, to examine and report upon the written exercises of all candidates for license to teach in the public schools of this province. The Council shall also have power to prescribe the mode in which examinations shall be conducted, to designate the times and places at which candidates shall present themselves for examination, and to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in order to insure the uniform classification and licensing of Teachers. The Examiners so appointed shall be paid at the rate of five cents for each paper submitted for their judgment, provided the said payment shall not exceed an average of seventy-five cents per candidate for licenses of the several grades, and the person appointed to conduct the examination in each county shall be paid a sum not exceeding three dollars per diem while actually engaged in the duty.

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XI.—EXAMINATION AND LICENSING OF TEACHERS.

1. There shall be two examinations in each year, one in March and the other in September, commencing in each case on the third Tuesday in the month.

2. The following places shall be stations of Examination :— Amherst, Antigonish, Arichat, Baddeck, Barrington, (in September only), Bridgetown, Digby, Guysboro, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Margaree Forks, New Glasgow, The Norman School, Pictou, Port Hood, Sherbrooke, Shelburne, (in March only, alternating with Barrington), Sydney, Tangier, (in March only), Truro, Windsor and Yarmouth.

3. All candidates not already holding licenses from the Council will be required, on presenting themselves for examination, to furnish a written certificate of good moral character, signed by a Minister of Religion, or by two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

4. Each candidate must come provided with all the writing materials which he or she may require in the examination.— But no books or manuscripts or memoranda of any kind are to be brought into the examination room, or used in the examination by any candidate.

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71. Each Board of Commissioners shall have power to cancel the license of any Teacher under their charge, who may become guilty of drunkenness or other gross immorality, and to suspend at their discretion the license of any Teacher under their charge, for negligence of duty or incapacity, and to notify the Teacher of the same, and the Trustees by whom said Teacher may be employed; and the Board shall immediately acquaint the Superintendent of any such case, and of the name, sex, and class of the Teacher whose license shall have been cancelled or suspended.

72. Any Teacher signing a false certificate, attached to the half-yearly School Returns, shall have his or her license cancelled or suspended, as the Commissioners may decide.

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5. A Deputy Examiner shall be appointed for each station whose duty it will be to conduct the exercises in accordance with instructions forwarded from the Education office.

6. There shall be FIVE GRADES of Teachers,—each grade to be designated by a letter, for convenience in the examination, as follows:

Grade A. Head master of County Academy.
" B. Male Teachers of the 1st class.
" C. { Female Teachers of the 1st class, and Male Teachers of the 2nd class.
" D. { Female Teachers of the 2nd class, and Male Teachers of the 3rd class.
" E. Female Teachers of the 3rd class.

7. Persons not intending to engage as Teachers in the Public Schools will be required, on presenting themselves for Examination, to make payment to the Deputy Examiner as follows:—Grade E, $0.37: D, $0.50; C, $0. 75; B, $1.00; A, $4.00. Also, teachers wishing to be re-examined in any grade for which they already hold a license from the Council will be required to make payment to the Duputy Examiner as above.

8. Every person desirous of being examined at any station shall notify the Deputy Examiner of the same, and of the Grade of license to be applied for, at least twenty days previous to the examination.

9. When the number of candidates at any station exceed 60, the Deputy Examiner shall have power to employ an assistant for one day or a day and a half, if necessary, and such assistant shall receive two dollars per day for the time so employed.

10. Each candidate shall be apprised by mail of the result of his or her examination as soon as determined.

11. All licenses issued shall be under seal of the Council, and signed by the Secretary, and these licenses shall be valid for the whole province, during the good behaviour of the holders.

12. License issued to any person under the age of 18 years shall not authorise the holder to engage as a teacher in any school, while under that age, without the consent and approval of the Inspector of Schools for the county in which the school is situate.

13. The Secretary of the Council shall prepare, and have printed, suitable examination questions for each Grade at each examination, in accordance with the provisions of examination given below; and shall also forward to each Deputy Examiner a sufficient supply of the printed questions, together with copies of such rules and instructions as may be necessary for the due conduct of the examination.

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14. The questions so forwarded shall be in packages, securely sealed, and no package shall be opened by the Deputy Examiner till required for actual use in the examination.

15. Each Deputy Examiner shall report under oath all cases of irregular conduct or material infringement of the rules during the examination.

16. The Deputy Examiner shall forthwith dismiss any candidate guilty of grossly violating the rules of the examination, if he is satisfied that the offence was committed wilfully and with a design to obtain or give improper aid in answering the questions. The Council reserves to itself the right of dealing with minor infringements of rule either by cutting down the candidate a grade in the result of his or her examination, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may demand.

17. There shall be four divisions in the examination, one of which shall be assigned to each examiner, and all papers coming under each division shall be forwarded, through the Education Office, to the Examiner to whom such division has been assigned, to be examined and reported on by him.*

18. The Examiners shall express their judgment respecting the merits of the papers submitted to them by means of numbers,—taking 100 as the highest possible mark. The papers, when examined and marked, shall be returned to the Education Office.

19. In order to encourage the giving of attention to correct spelling, the examiners shall note and report the number of ordinary English words wrongly spelled by each candidate, and in every case where this number is under 6, an addition equal to one half of the difference between it and 6 shall be made to the candidate's average of marks. Also, no candidate who misspells more than six such words in the course of the examination shall be deemed qualified to receive a license of the 1st class or of Grade A.

20. In determining the results of the examination in each Grade, the following principles shall be strictly adhered to:—

(1.) To obtain the grade applied for, the average of the candidate's marks must be 50 or upwards: to obtain the next lower grade, the average must be 40 or upwards, except in the case of those examined in grade D, where it shall be 36; and to obtain the second below the one applied for, the average must be at least 30.

(2.) In each case, as regards grades B, C, D and E, there must be no one mark farther below half of the required average than the actual average is above the requirement; with this limitation—that where there are several papers de-

* The Syllabus indicates the subjects embraced in each Division in the several Grades.

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manded under one general subject (as in the case of History, Mathematics, &c.,) any candidate whose marks on these papers give an average equal to the required *general* average, shall be exempt from the operation of this principle so far as these papers are concerned; and that any candidate making the required average for a given grade shall not be debarred hereby from receiving the next lower grade.

(3.) In order to obtain grade A, candidates will be required to make a general average of 50 or upwards on the whole examination, with no mark in the English branches farther below 37.50 than such average is above 50. In Latin the average of marks must be 50 or upwards, and in Greek the average of marks must be 37.50 or upwards,—which shall satisfy the requirements so far as the examination in classics is concerned.

21. Candidates for license of the grade A who have already made an average of 75 or upwards on grade B, are to work papers on those subjects only which are peculiar to grade A. Such candidates are to present themselves on the third day of the examination at the commencement of the afternoon session. Other candidates for grade A will present themselves at the opening of the examination.

22. Any candidate making an average of 60 or upwards at any examination, failing to obtain the grade of license applied for by reason of deficiency in any one branch, shall be entitled to receive such license after one term of successful teaching, on the certificate and recommendation of the Inspector, without further examination.

23. At the September examination in each year an exercise in spelling shall be prepared for candidates who at any previous examination made an average of 60 or upwards in the examination for 1st class, and were debarred from receiving license of the 1st class by reason of bad spelling. The exercise shall contain a number of ordinary English words to be written at dictation, and any such candidate not making more than six errors will be granted a license of the 1st class without further examination.

24. The printers and journeymen employed in connexion with the printing of the examination questions, each term, shall be required, on the conclusion of the work, to make oath in the following form:

WE, whose names are hereto subscribed, Printers, employed in the Printing-office of ————————, Esquire, of Halifax, do severally swear, each for himself, that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no person unauthorized to receive the same, obtained from the said printing-office, or from any one connected with it, any copy or copies of the Question-papers

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for the examination of Teachers, printed at the said printing-office during the present month for the Education Office.

Sworn to, at Halifax, this ——— day of ———, A .D. 187 , before me.

———— ————, *J. P.*

SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATION.

REQUIREMENTS COMMON TO ALL GRADES.

(1.) *Knowledge of the School System.*—To be familiar with the School Law of the Province, and the Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction—specially those portions bearing on the office of Teacher.

(2.) *School Management.*—To know how to organize a school, arrange its different studies and classes, maintain order and discipline, and provide for the physical health and comfort of the pupils.

(3.) *Reading.*—To be able to read English prose and verse with good taste and just expression; also to understand and be able to practise the phonetic method of teaching reading to beginners, that is by commencing with the sounds or powers of the letters, instead of their names.

(4.) *Spelling.*—To be able to spell correctly all the words of our language in common use.

(5.) *Writing.*—To be able to write in a neat, fluent and legible manner, and to understand the principles of penmanship as given in the prescribed series of copy-books.

REMARK.—Every requirement mentioned under any Grade is to be understood as applying to all higher Grades, whether actually specified under such higher Grades or not.

25.—GRADE E.

[Examination to occupy one day.]

I. Division of LANGUAGE:

English Grammar.—1. To be able to answer elementary questions on the Classification and Inflection of words 2. To be able to parse easy sentences, and give the rules of Syntax applicable thereto.

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II. Division of History and Geography:

History.—To be well acquainted with the history of Nova Scotia.

Geography.—To be familiar with the Geography of Nova Scotia. 2. To be acquainted with the main facts of General Geography—particularly as regards North America and Europe.

III. Division of Mathematics:

Arithmetic.—1. To know the tables of Money, Weights and Measures in use in Nova Scotia, and to be able to apply them in the solution of questions in Commercial Arithmetic. 2. To be able to work readily and correctly any simple question in Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, or Division, of numbers, including both vulgar and decimal fractions; also Reduction.

IV. Division of Teaching & School Management:

1. To understand the use of the Ball-frame in illustrating the fundamental rules of Arithmetic. 2. To have studied the best method of giving instruction in each of the branches embraced in the examination for grade E. 3. See Requirements common to all grades, paragraph 2.

26.—Grade D.

[Examination to occupy a day and a half.]

I. Language:

English Grammar.—1. To have a thorough knowledge of the Classification and Inflection of words. 2. To be able to analyze and parse any simple sentence, giving the rules of Syntax applicable thereto.

Composition. 1. To be able to correct examples of the wrong use of words. 2. To be able to write an original composition on a subject to be named in the questions on this branch.

II. History and Geography:

History.—To be familiar with the history of Great Britain. [History of N. S., as in grade E.]

Geography.—1. To be able to draw, from memory, an outline map of Nova Scotia. 2. To be familiar with the physical and political Geography of British America. 3. To have a fair knowledge of General Geography. 4. To understand the use of the terrestrial globe sufficiently to illustrate thereby the succession of day and night, and of the seasons.

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III. MATHEMATICS:

Arithmetic.—1. To know the tables of Sterling and French money. [See also grade E.] 2. To be able to solve readily and correctly any question in the Arithmetical Rules, to interest inclusive, as given in the N. S. Arithmetic, (Advanced.)

Algebra.—To understand the solution of simple equations involving one unknown quantity.

IV. TEACHING AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT:

1. [See under grade E.] 2. To have carefully studied the best method of giving instruction in the chief branches embraced in the Examination for grade D; also the means to be adopted in order to incite pupils to diligence in study. 3. See Requirements common to all grades.

Note:—Canadidates in grade D may also be examined on any matter specified under grade E. [See remark under Requirements common to all grades.]

27.—GRADE C.

[Examination to occupy two days.]

I. LANGUAGE:

English Grammar.—1. See grade D. 2. To be able to analyze and parse any simple or compound sentence, giving the rules of Syntax applicable thereto. 3. To be familiar with the principles of Analysis, and the terms used.

Composition.—1. To be able to recognize and define the principal Figures of Speech. 2. To know the chief rules for the structure of sentences, and the use of the punctuation marks. 3. To write the answers to the various examination questions with clearness and due attention to the rules of grammar.

Prosody.—1. To understand the metrical structure of English verse, and to be able to scan examples in Iambic, Trochaic, Anapæstic and Dactylic measure.

II. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:

History.—1. As in grade D, but with stricter examination.

Geography.—1. To be able to draw, from memory, an outline map of England, or of any of the Continents,—marking the chief mountains, rivers, bays, and cities. 2. As in grade D. 3. To have a full knowledge of general Geography. 4. To understand the uses of the Terrestrial Globe.

III. MATHEMATICS:

Arithmetic.—1. As in grade D. 2. To be able to solve

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readily and correctly any question in the Arithmetical Rules as far as Exchange, as given in the N. S. Arithmetic, (Advanced.) 3. To be able to give the rule for any arithmetical process demanded in this grade, and to demonstrate the correctness of the rule.

Algebra.—To be able to solve simple equations, and any problem involving the same.

Geometry.—The 1st Book of Euclid, or an equivalent.

IV. TEACHING AND SCHOOL MANAGEMENT:

1. To understand fully the use of the Ball-frame. 2. To have carefully studied the best method of giving instruction in the several leading branches required to be taught in common schools. 3. See Requirements common to all grades, par. 2. 4. To be familiar with Macadam's *Chemistry of Common Things.*

28.—GRADE B.

[Examination to occupy two days and a half.]

I. LANGUAGE:

English Grammar.—1. As in grade D. 2. To be able to analyze and parse any given sentence. 3. To be familiar with the rules of Syntax and Analysis, and be able to apply them to any given sentence.

Composition.—1, 2 and 3, as in grade C, but with greater strictness in the application.

Prosody.—1. As in grade C. 2. To be able to explain any of the terms used in Prosody.

II. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:

History.—To be familiar with the history of British America, British History, and the outlines of Universal History.

NOTE.—Till a satisfactory Text-book on the History of British America has been issued, the examination in this branch will be chiefly confined to the history of Nova Scotia.

Geography.—1, 2, 3 and 4, as under grade C.

III. MATHEMATICS:

Arithmetic.—1. As in grade D. 2. To be able to solve readily and correctly any fair questions in Arithmetic. 3. To able to give the rule for any arithmetical process, and demonstrate the truth of such rule.

Algebra.—1. To understand the principles of Algebra, relating to simple and quadratic equations, and the solution of problems giving rise to such equations.

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Geometry.—The first four Books of Euclid or an equivalent.

Practical Mathematics.—To be well versed in right and oblique angled Trigonometry, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the more simple Solids, as given in Chambers' Series,—or an equivalent.

Navigation.—To have a good knowledge of the principles of Navigation.

IV. SCHOOL MANAGEMENT, TEACHING, &C.:

1, 2, 3 and 4 as in grade C. 5. To understand the keeping of Accounts, by single and double entry.

REMARK.—In every case where the requirement is stated to be the same in different Grades, it is of course understood that the demands of the examination will be much more strict in the higher than in the lower Grade.

29.—GRADE A.

[Examination to occupy four days.]

Candidates for license of this Grade are to work all the papers of the B Grade. The Examiners in this portion of the Examination will exact fuller answers and work of a more scholarly character than in the case of Candidates applying for the B Grade simply.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

CLASSICS.—To know well the Latin and Greek Grammars, and be able to translate and parse accurately any of the following:—

1. *Latin.*—Cæsar—DeBello Gallico, Books I., II., III. Horace—Odes, Book I., and Ars Poetica; Virgil—Æneid, Books I., II., III.; Livy—Book I.; Cicero—DeAmicitia; Tacitus, Agricola.

2. *Greek.*—Xenophon—Anabasis, Books I., II.; Memorabilia, Book I.; Homer—Iliad, Books I., II., III.; Euripides—Alcestis.

3. To answer questions in Latin and Greek Prosody, and to scan with correctness and expedition passages in Virgil, Horace, and Homer.

4. To translate English into Latin and Greek.

HISTORY.—To have a good knowledge of Grecian and Roman history, including the ancient geography of Greece and Italy.

MATHEMATICS.—1. Two additional books of Euclid. 2. Solid and Spherical Geometry. 3. Algebra: to have thoroughly studied the treatise of Greenleaf, or Bourdon, or Chambers' Algebra.

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XII.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY OF TEACHERS.

73. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of each Section to contract with and employ a licensed Teacher, or such number of licensed Teachers as may be required for their Section; also, where necessary, licensed or unlicensed assistants.

74. It shall be the duty of every licensed Teacher not to attempt establishing a school in any Section without first making an agreement with its Trustees.

75. Legally qualified Teachers employed in the common schools in accordance with this law, shall receive from the Provincial Treasury according to the following rates for the school year:— Male Teachers of the first class, one hundred and twenty dollars; Female Teachers of the first, and Male Teachers of the second class, ninety dollars; Female Teachers of the second, and Male Teachers of the third class, sixty dollars; and Female Teachers of the third class, forty-five dollars. All teachers shall receive semi-annually one-half the foregoing sums, or rateably according to the time they shall have satisfactorily taught a public school.

76. Trustees shall have power to suspend or dismiss from their employ any Teacher for gross neglect of duty or immorality, and they shall immediately forward a written statement of the facts to an acting member of the Board of Commissioners for the district, and they shall also forward a statement of their proceedings to the Superintendent, and the pay of any such Teacher shall thereupon cease unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Commissioners upon the appeal of the Teacher; but he or she shall be paid rateably up to the time of his or her suspension or dismissal.

77. Each Board of Commissioners shall have power to settle any disputes arising between the Trustees and Teacher, respecting the Teacher's salary or duty.

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PHYSIOLOGY.—To know the leading features of Animal and Vegetable Physiology.

CHEMISTRY.—To have a tolerable knowledge of Chemistry (Inorganic).

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.—To be able to describe the steps necessary to secure the thorough organization of a Graded School, and the benefits flowing therefrom.

XII.—EMPLOYMENT AND PAY OF TEACHERS.

1. All contracts and agreements between Trustees and Teachers must be in writing. The rate of pay to be received by the Teacher from the Trustees must be a fixed and definite sum or stipend, and must be distinctly named in the agreement. The amount which the Trustees may become entitled to receive from the fund raised by county assessment being necessarily uncertain and unknown at the date of such agreement, it shall not be lawful for the Teacher to agree to receive such unknown and uncertain sum as a portion, or the whole, of his or her remuneration from the Trustees.

2. The grant payable to the Teacher from the Provincial Treasury shall be independent of, and in addition to, the sum or rate specified in the agreement with the Trustees.

3. FORM OF AGREEMENT:

Memorandum of Agreement made and entered into the —— day of ——— A.D. 187 , between [*name of Teacher*] a duly licensed Teacher of the ——— class of the one part, and [*names of Trustees*] Trustees of School Section No. ——, in the District of ———, of the second part.

The said [*name of Teacher*] on his [or her] part, in consideration of the below-mentioned agreement by the parties of the second part, hereby covenants and agrees with the said [*names of Trustees*] Trustees as aforesaid and their successors in office, diligently and faithfully to teach a public school in the said section during the School Year [or Term] ending on the thirty-first day of October next, [or the thirtieth day of April, *as the case may be.*]

And the said Trustees and their successors in office on their part covenant and agree with the said [*name of Teacher*] Teacher, as aforesaid, to pay the said [*name of Teacher*] out of the School Funds under their control, at the rate of ——— dollars for the School Year [or Term]. *

And it is hereby further mutually agreed that both parties to this agreement shall be in all respects subject to the pro-

* If there is anything additional, as the use of a dwelling or field free of rent, it can be specified here, beginning with the words "together with."

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78. Assistant Teachers, if provided with separate class-room, and regularly employed at least four hours in each day, shall receive from the Treasury two thirds of the amount granted to principal Teachers of the same class.

XIII.—CONDUCT AND GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

79. It shall be the duty of each Board of Trustees to provide school privileges, free of charge, for all persons resident in the section, five years of age and upwards, who may wish to attend school, and, when authorized by the school meeting, improved school accommodation, in accordance with the requirements of this law.

80. The Trustees of any section may, in their discretion, admit to school privileges pupils from other sections; and if the Trustees shall deem it necessary they may exact from such pupils a reasonable tuition fee.

81. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to notify, as they may deem proper, the inhabitants of the section, of the open-

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visions of the School Law and the Regulations made under its authority by the Council of Public Instruction.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereto subscribed their names on the day and year first above written.

Witness, *(Name of Teacher).*

(Name of Witness.) *(Names of Trustees.)*

4. Each Inspector, at his Inspection of every school, shall examine the agreement between the Trustees and Teacher, or a true copy thereof, and shall faithfully report all cases of illegal agreement.

5. The law makes provision for the employment of Assistant Teachers. These, of course, will not expect so much remuneration as Teachers upon whom is devolved the management of schools in departments. Trustees are empowered to employ any qualified person as an assistant, but those only who hold licenses received after due examination on the prescribed syllabus, and who teach at least four hours daily, in a class-room separate from the Teacher's school-room, can receive provincial aid from the Superintendent. It may frequently occur that some advanced pupil in the section would render valuable aid in the capacity of an assistant during a portion of the day, and Trustees are empowered by the Law to employ such if they desire, even though he or she may not have a license. Such assistant, however, cannot receive provincial aid.

6. The grants payable to Teachers from the Provincial Treasury shall be paid by the Superintendent of Education, through the Inspectors of Schools.

7. A full list of the payments so made shall be published each half-year in the *Journal of Education.*

XIII.—CONDUCT AND GOVERNMENT OF SCHOOLS.

1. A portion of the instruction afforded in any section may, if deemed desirable, be, through the medium of Evening Schools, subject to the following Regulation:

(1.) Trustees of Public Schools may establish in their sections Evening Schools, for the instruction of persons upward of 13 years of age, who may be debarred from attendance at the Day School.

(2.) Such Evening School shall be in session 2½ hours; and in relation to Public Grants, two evening sessions shall count as one day. The Prescribed Register shall be kept, and a Return of the school made in the form directed by the Superintendent.

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ing or re-opening of the school or schools, that pupils may present themselves for classification without delay.

82. In any section having more than one department under one roof, or under separate roofs, the Trustees, by the aid of the Teachers or otherwise, shall regulate from time to time the attendance of pupils in the several departments according to their attainments.

83. If in any section the Council of Public Instruction shall permit separate departments under the same or separate roofs, for pupils of different sexes or different colors, the Trustees of the section shall, in this as in other cases, regulate attendance on the several departments, according to the attainments of the pupils.

84. It shall be the duty of the Teacher to render, when necessary, the Trustees all possible assistance in classifying the pupils of the section, according to their attainments, and, when requested by the Trustees, to institute quarterly examinations, for the purpose of transferring any pupils who may be prepared to another department.

85. It shall be the duty of the Teacher to call the roll morning and afternoon, and otherwise keep an accurate Register in the manner prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction (which shall have power to prescribe the form of Register for all public schools), on pain of liability to forfeiture of the public grants; the Register to be at all times open to the inspection of the Trustees, Visitors, Examiners, Commissioners, Inspectors and Superintendent.

86. It shall be the duty of the Teacher to inculcate by precept and example a respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality:—justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love of country, loyalty, humanity, and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry, and frugality, chastity, and temperance, and all other virtues which are the ornaments of human society.

87. It shall be the duty of the Teachers to teach diligently and faithfully all the branches required to be taught in the school, and to maintain proper order and discipline therein, according to the engagement entered into with the Trustees and the provisions of this act.

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(3.) Books and school materials for such Evening Schools will be furnished at the same rate, and subject to the same conditions as for day schools; provided always that no pupil of an Evening School shall have power to *demand* the *use* of books free of charge, but shall, on the other hand, have the right of purchasing from the Trustees at half-cost, if he should desire to do so.

(4.) No portion of Provincial or County funds for Education, shall be appropriated in aid of Evening Schools, unless Teachers are duly licensed.

(5.) The Council would greatly prefer that the Teachers of Evening Schools should be other than Teachers of Day Schools; but where this may not be practicable, it shall be legal for the Teacher of the day school to teach day school four days in the week, and evening school three evenings in the week.

2. REMARK.—It is the duty of the Secretary of Trustees to supply the Teacher or Teachers with copies of the Prescribed School Register, and carefully to preserve the old registers.

3. A relation being established between the Trustees and the Teacher, it becomes the duty of the former, on behalf of the people, to see that the scholars are making sure progress; that there is life in the school, both intellectual and moral,—in short, that the great ends sought by the education of the young are being realized in the section over which they preside. All may not be able to form a nice judgment upon its intellectual aspect, but none can fail to estimate correctly its social and moral tone. While the law does not sanction the teaching in our public schools of the peculiar views which characterize the different denominations of Christians, it does instruct the teacher "to inculcate by precept and example a respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality." To the Trustees the people must look to see their desires in this respect, so far as is consonant with the spirit of the law, carried into effect by the Teacher.

4. Whereas it has been represented to the Council that Trustees of Public Schools have, in certain cases, required pupils, on pain of forfeiting school privileges, to be present during devotional exercises not approved of by their parents;

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88. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to suspend or expel any pupil from school who is persistently disobedient to the Teacher, or addicted to any vice likely to injuriously affect the character of other pupils, until there shall be indications of reform.

89. It shall also be the duty of the Board of Trustees to adopt efficient measures for the preservation of the health of the school.

90. It shall be the duty of the Teacher to give assiduous attention to the cleanliness, health, and comfort of the pupils, and to report to the Trustees the appearance of any infectious or contagious disease in the school.

91. It shall be the duty of every Trustee to visit the school at least four times in each year, and to be present, when practicable, at the semi-annual examinations and the visitations of the Inspector.

92. It shall further be the duty of every Teacher—

(1.) To have a special care to the usage of school books and apparatus, the neatness and order of the desks, and the cleanliness and ventilation of the school room.

(2.) To remunerate the Trustees for any destruction of school property by the pupils that is clearly chargeable to gross neglect or failure to exercise proper discipline on the part of the Teacher.

(3.) To have, during or at the end of each half year, a public examination of the school, of which notice shall be given to the parents and Trustees, and to school visitors resident in the section.

(4.) To furnish the Trustees, Examiners, Commissioners, Inspector, and Superintendent, any information that may be

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and whereas such proceeding is contrary to the principles of the School Law, the following additional Regulation is made for the direction of Trustees, the better to ensure the carrying out of the spirit of the law in this behalf:—

Ordered, That in case where the parents or guardians of children in actual attendance on any public school, or department, signify in writing to the Trustees their conscientious objection to any portion of such devotional exercises as may be conducted therein under the sanction of the Trustees, such devotional exercises shall either be so modified as not to offend the religious feelings of those so objecting, or shall be held immediately before the time fixed for the opening or after the time fixed for the close of the daily work of the school; and no children, whose parents or guardians signify conscientious objections thereto, shall be required to be present during such devotional exercises.

5. That the Trustees may be thoroughly familiar with the state of the school, the law makes it their duty to visit it officially at least four times in the course of the year, and urges their attendance at the semi-annual examinations. By visiting in rotation, a monthly visit may be had. This would require, on the part of each, one visit a quarter. The encouragement and stimulus thus given both to the Teacher and the taught would be incalculable.

It is also very important that the Trustees be present at the school during the Inspector's visitation.

6. It is the duty of the Secretary of Trustees, acting under the direction of the Board of Trustees, to keep the school house or houses in good repair, and supply the same with comfortable furniture, outhouses, fuel, and prescribed school-books, maps, and apparatus.

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in his or her power, respecting anything connected with the school, or affecting its interest or character.

93. It shall be the duty of each Inspector of Schools to furnish Trustees and Teachers such information as they may require respecting the operation of this act and the performance of their duties, and especially to assist teachers to improved methods of imparting instruction, classifying pupils, and conducting schools.

XIV.—BOOKS AND APPARATUS FOR SCHOOLS.

94. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to prescribe, with the concurrence of the Superintendent, suitable text-books and apparatus for all public schools.

95. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to draw annually from the Treasury, upon the requisition of the Superintendent of Education, a sum not to exceed ten thousand four hundred dollars; to be applied by the Superintendent, under the direction of the Council, to the purchase of prescribed books, maps, and apparatus [and the publication of an *Educational Journal*] to be supplied at three quarter cost to Trustees on their presenting a certificate that the articles required are for the exclusive use of public schools.

96. The sum required by any section over and above the sum provided by the Province for the purchase of prescribed school books, maps, and apparatus, shall be determined by a majority of the rate-payers present at any regularly called school meeting, (to be assessed upon the section in the same manner as all other sums required for the maintenance of the school or schools).

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XIV.—BOOKS AND APPARATUS FOR SCHOOLS.

1. The Council deems the following articles indispensable in all public schools:

(1.) A good supply of prescribed books suitable to the age and attainments of the pupils. In this matter Trustees are to be guided by the advice of their Teachers and the Inspector.

(2.) Every common school should have a clock, hand-bell, thermometer, ball-frame, black-boards,* a large map of the Province (and of the County, if possible), the hemispheres, a terrestrial globe, dictionary, and gazetteer.

(3.) Besides the above, an advanced common school should be provided with a large map of each county for the study of its geography; charts illustrative of natural philosophy, and some apparatus for the same; instruments for surveying; and (if it be taught) instruments for navigation; and some chemical apparatus.

(4.) In graded schools, the elementary department should

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*Blackboards should extend around the walls of the school and class-room. [See published Plans of School-houses.] Too much blackboard surface cannot be provided.

As school-houses are being built or repaired, cheap and excellent blackboards can be made as follows:—Upon a "scratch coat" of plastering on *sawed* laths, lay on evenly, but without "smoothing," a second coat, one-sixth of which is plaster of Paris.—Take lampblack, and, after subjecting it to a sufficiently strong heat in an iron vessel to free it from oily matter, mix with alcohol or burning fluid to a thick paste. Take clean freshwater sand, lime, putty, calcined plaster (rather more plaster than putty), and a small quantity of flour of emery; mix thoroughly and add enough of the lampblack paste to make the mortar jet black. Lay this upon the "second coat," and polish very smooth with the trowel. These "boards" will last as long as the building. They should not be often washed, but cleaned with lambskin and rubber.

Or the following:—4 pecks of white finish or white coating, 4 pecks of beach or other fine sharp sand, 4 pecks of ground plaster, 4 pounds of lampblack, and 4 gallons of alcohol or strong whiskey. This quantity will make a mixture sufficient to cover twenty square yards of surface. A little flour of emery will prevent the mixture from "setting" immediately, thus giving time to put it on the wall with necessary care. If emery be not used, only a small quantity should be mixed at a time. This black mixture takes the place of the usual white coating, and is put on in the same manner. After the black-surface is on the wall it must be carefully dampened and rubbed, in order to fill up all the pores and make the surface *hard* and *smooth*.

If wood is used it must be well-seasoned pine or poplar, of fine quality, and the blackboards must be well made and carefully painted. The following makes a good paint:—10 oz. pulverized pumice stone, 6 oz. pulverized rotten-stone, 12 oz. lampblack, and one gallon of alcohol. Mix with enough alcohol to make a thick paste. Grind the mixture very thoroughly in a paint mill, and then dissolve 14 oz. of shellac in the remainder of the alcohol. Stir the whole together, and the paint is ready for use.

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be furnished with an extensive assortment of objects and pictures for object lessons, a ball-frame, the different linear measures, the current coinage of the country, the various weights with a pair of small scales, and a box of models of the more common solids.

(5.) The preparatory department should be supplied with apparatus adapted to the best grade of common or superior schools, or such as may be required to preserve an unbroken connection between the elementary and high school departments.

(6.) The high school, in addition to the principal things laid down for common schools, should have a full set of ancient maps, and another of physical maps; physiological diagrams, both vegetable and animal; a celestial globe, historical charts; adequate apparatus for natural philosophy, chemistry, surveying and navigation.

2. A list of Books and Apparatus prescribed by the Council, and of the prices at which they are forwarded to Trustees shall be published from time to time in the *Journal of Education;* any change made at any time to be duly announced under "Official Notices."

3. While the Council prescribes, in a few cases, different text-books in the same branch, it must be distinctly understood that in any one school the same book is to be used. This restriction the Council believes to be necessary in order to secure in any school a proper classification of the pupils, without which, there can be no thorough and systematic teaching.

4. The following are the Regulations of the Council with reference to all books, maps and apparatus furnished to Trustees through the Educational Department:

(1.) They shall be the property of the School Section, and not of private individuals, (except as specified in Reg. 5.)

(2.) Any pupil shall be entitled, free of charge, to the use of such school books as the Teacher may deem necessary.

(3.) Any pupil shall have the privilege of taking home with him any books, &c., which, in the opinion of the Teacher, may be required for study or use out of school.

(4.) Pupils, or their parents or guardians, shall be responsible for any damage done to books beyond reasonable wear and tear.

(5.) Any pupil desiring it, may be allowed to purchase from the Trustees the books required by him, provided the same be done without prejudice to the claims of other pupils; the price to be, in all cases, the same as advertised in the official notice from time to time in the *Journal of Education.* No

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XV.—JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

97. A copy of the *Educational Journal* shall be supplied gratuitously to each Board of Trustees for their own and the Teacher's use, and where there are more than one licensed Teacher employed, a copy to each such Teacher; also, a copy to each Inspector, Chairman of Examiners and of Commissioners.

XVI.—TEACHING DAYS, HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

98. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to regulate the time in session, holidays and vacations of all public schools.

99. The school year shall begin on the first of November, and six calendar months, commencing with the first of November and the first of May in each year, shall constitute a school term, including all holidays and vacations prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction.

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pupil who has been allowed to purchase a book shall have any claim on the Trustees for the free use of another of the same kind.

(6.) Any section neglecting to provide a sufficient supply of books, maps and apparatus, may be deprived of the public grants.

(7.) Trustees shall make such further regulations, agreeably to law, as may be necessary to ensure the careful use and preservation of books, maps and apparatus belonging to the section.

5. Any section infringing in any way upon the above regulations shall forfeit the privilege of purchasing books, &c., through the Education Department.

XV.—JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

1. The *Journal of Education* shall be published every two months—February, April, June, August, October, December.

2. Any person, not entitled to a copy free of charge, shall have the *Journal* sent to his address, postage prepaid, on payment of FIFTY CENTS *per annum, in advance.*

3. The *Journal* shall be forwarded, postage prepaid, direct from the office of publication to Trustee-Corporations and to Teachers entitled to receive it.

4. Trustees shall file and preserve the *Journal* as the property of the section they represent, to be handed over to their successors in office. Each number should be properly stitched and cut open before being read.

5. Teachers wishing situations shall have the privilege of inserting a brief advertisement (class of license, experience, references, salary and address,) for one month, free of charge. Trustees in want of Teachers shall be allowed a similar privilege.

6. All communications intended for insertion in the *Journal* should be forwarded before the 15th day of the month preceding the month of publication. Communications to be addressed, "Education Office, Halifax, N. S."

XVI.—TEACHING DAYS, HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS.

HOLIDAYS.—1. The anniversary of the Queen's Birthday shall be a Holiday in all the Public Schools; also, any day proclaimed as a public holiday throughout the Province,

2. Every Saturday shall be a holiday; but Trustees of *Town* Sections may, if preferred, allow a half-holiday on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

3. In the city of Halifax there shall be the following additional holidays: The anniversary of the settlement of Halifax, Dominion Day and Good Friday.

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VACATIONS.--1. There shall be a Christmas Vacation of eight week days, other than Saturdays, in all the public schools.

2. There shall be a Summer Vacation of three weeks (fifteen week days other than Saturdays) in all the public schools, at such time or times as the Trustees shall decide.

3. In the city of Halifax there shall be two additional days at Christmas, and ten days additional in the Summer, with an Easter vacation of three days—the same being week days other than Saturdays.

4. All week days not allowed as Holidays or included in Vacations, are to be regarded as authorized and prescribed Teaching Days.

5. In order that the due inspection of schools, as required by law, may not be interfered with, each Inspector shall have power, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing Regulations, to give notice of the day or days on which he proposes to visit any school or schools in his county for the purposes of inspection, and to require that on the day or days so named, such school or schools shall be kept in session.

6. When for any cause the Trustees of a school shall deem it desirable that any prescribed Teaching Day should be given as a Holiday, the school or schools may be kept in session on the Saturday of the week in which such holiday has been given, and such Saturday shall be held to be in all respects a legal teaching day.

7. When, owing to illness, or for any other just cause, a Teacher loses any number of prescribed teaching days, such Teacher shall have the privilege of making up for such lost days, to the extent of six during any Term, by Teaching on Saturdays; but

8. No School shall be kept in session more than five days per week for any two consecutive weeks;

9. Nor shall any Teacher teach more than five days per week on the average (vacations not being counted) during the period of his engagement in any term.

10. The hours of teaching shall not exceed six each day, exclusive of the hour allowed at noon for recreation. Trustees, however, may determine upon a less number of hours. A short recess should be allowed about the middle of both the morning and afternoon session. In elementary departments, especially, Trustees should exercise special care that the children are not confined in the school room too long.

(See also the Directions to Inspectors under "Distribution of County Fund," page 7*.)

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XVII.—INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

100. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to appoint, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education, an Inspector of Schools for each county of the Province.

101. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to modify or change, from time to time, as the interests of education may require, the foregoing provision requiring an Inspector for each County, and to make such provisions for the payment of Inspectors consistent with economy and efficiency as they may deem proper; but the expense of inspection shall in no case be increased.

102. It shall be the duty of each Inspector of Schools—

(1.) To act as Clerk of each Board of Commissioners within his county, and he shall deliver promptly to the parties in whose favor they are drawn, either personally or upon their written order, all drafts received by him from the Superintendent of Education or from the Board or Boards of Commissioners.

(2.) To give a bond to Her Majesty in double the sum granted to his county, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

(3.) To keep a correct record of the boundaries of each school section in his county, and furnish, from time to time, amended copies of the same to the several sections.

(4.) To visit and inspect, half-yearly, each school and county academy within his county, and report fully upon its condition to the Board of Commissioners for the district in which it is situate, in conformity with instructions received from the Superintendent, and in case of failure to visit any school, to indicate the fact and the cause in his report.

(5.) To furnish Trustees and Teachers such information as they may require respecting the operation of this act and the performance of their duties, and especially to assist teachers to improved methods of imparting instruction, classifying pupils, and conducting schools.

(6.) To appoint a convenient place in each district within his county where all school returns shall be lodged, and to give sufficient publicity to any such arrangement.

(7.) To keep on hand and distribute, as directed by the Superintendent, all necessary blank forms and returns.

(8.) To diffuse such information as shall promote the improvement of school houses and grounds, and all appertaining thereto.

(9.) To report annually to the Superintendent all fines received by him under this act.

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(10.) To promote the advancement of education by holding public meetings as frequently as possible, and especially to encourage the establishment of schools in sections where none exist.

(11.) To aid the Superintendent in carrying out a uniform system of education, and generally in giving effect to this act, and the regulations of the Council of Public Instruction.

(12.) To transmit to the Superintendent, on or before the first day of December and June in each year, a statement of the half-yearly distribution, and also by the first day of December in each year, a general report of his labors, noting the condition of the schools in his county, and the means of improvement, stating the sections visited where schools did not exist, and the results of such visitations, and furnishing therewith such statistical information as the Superintendent may solicit.

103. Each Inspector shall receive semi-annually from the Treasury the sum of one dollar and a half for each school inspected by him during the half year, and for every Teacher regularly employed in his county, a sum equal to five per cent. on one half the average of the annual grants to the several classes of Teachers as specified in section eighteen of this act; also an allowance for stationery, postage, and printing, not to exceed ten dollars for each Board of Commissioners of which he is Clerk.

XVIII.—VISITORS OF SCHOOLS.

104. Members of the Legislature, Ministers of Religion, and Magistrates shall be visitors of schools.

XIX.—COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS.

105. The Governor in Council shall have power to appoint seven or more Commissioners for each district named in the annexed Schedule A, who shall form a Board of School Commissioners, of whom five shall be a quorum.

106. In every county where there are two or more separate Boards of School Commissioners empowered to draw upon one and the same County school fund, there shall hereafter be one Board of Commissioners instead of such separate Boards, and the members of the existing Boards shall be members of the new Board, and any trust or property vested in existing Boards shall vest in the new Board; provided, however, that such consolidation of Boards shall take place only upon the joint request of the separate Boards of Commissioners at their semi-annual meeting. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to determine the places of meeting of Boards

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XVIII.—VISITORS OF SCHOOLS.

1. The Prescribed Register has spaces specially prepared for visitors to note therein the condition in which the school is found by them. Visitors are expected to make an entry in the Register at each visit to a school.

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of Commissioners; and each Board of Commissioners shall have power to re-number consecutively the school sections within its district.

107. The Governor in Council shall appoint seven persons to be Commissioners of Schools for the city of Halifax; and on the first day of November in each year, or so soon thereafter as convenient, the City Council of Halifax shall select and appoint from such body six members, of whom the Mayor may be one, to be and act as Commissioners of Schools for the said City, for the period of one year, in conjunction with the Commissioners appointed by the Governor; and the thirteen Commissioners thus named shall constitute a Board of School Commissioners for the City of Halifax, and such Board shall be a Corporate Body and may exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of Trustees of Public Schools in and for the said City.

108. All vacancies occurring by any means, either by death, retirement from the City Council, or otherwise, of any of such Commissioners during the current year after selection, shall be filled as soon as may be by the said Council; and at the end of such year the same members or any of them may be re-elected by the Council.

109. The Board of Commissioners for the City shall be entitled to receive a sum, in no case to exceed a thousand dollars annually, as remuneration for their services; such remuneration to be apportioned according to the promptness and regularity of the attendance of the members of the Board, and the amount of labour performed by each, as the Board may decide.

110. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to fix the time of the semi-annual meeting of each Board of School Commissioners, and call special meetings of any Board when deemed necessary; also to make such regulations for the guidance of School Boards as may seem best fitted to secure uniformity in their proceedings.

111. Each Board of Commissioners shall meet semi-annually on the day appointed by the Council of Public Instruction, and shall elect a Chairman at the regular meeting in the autumn, who shall call a special meeting when required by two members of the Board, or when directed by the Council of Public Instruction. In case of a special meeting, the Chairman shall notify the Inspector of the same, and if the Inspector be unable to attend, the Board shall appoint a Secretary *pro tempore* who shall record the proceedings of the meetings, and preserve such record for the Inspector, and transact any other necessary business, as directed by the Board; and in case of the absence

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XIX.—COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOLS.

1. The Council of Public Instruction has appointed, in conformity with the law, the following days for the semi-annual meetings of the Boards, beginning in November, 1866:

District of	Cape Breton, second Tuesday in	November	and in May.
"	Victoria, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	South Inverness, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	North Inverness, third Tuesday in	"	"
"	Richmond, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	Antigonish, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	Guysborough, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	St. Mary's, third Tuesday in	"	"
"	North Pictou, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	South Pictou, second Thursday in	"	"
"	Colchester. second Tuesday in	"	"
"	Stirling, third Tuesday in	"	"
"	Cumberland, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	Parrsborough, third Tuesday in	"	"
"	Halifax City, second Monday in	"	"

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of the Chairman, the Commissioners may appoint a Chairman *pro tempore.*

112. Each Board of Commissioners shall have power to appoint a committee of not less than three of their number to perform the duties imposed on the Commissioners in relation to the appointment of Trustees; and such committee when so appointed is hereby authorised to perform the said duties.

113. Any person may convey or devise real estate to the Commissioners for any district, and duly vest in the Commissioners and their successors in office the legal estate therein, in trust, for the purpose of erecting and keeping in repair a school house or houses thereon; and the Commissioners may sue and be sued in respect thereof, but shall have no control over any school house or houses or such lands as against the Trustees of the school section, or the inhabitants, other than may be expressed by the conveyance or devise.

XX.—RETURNS OF SCHOOLS.

114. It shall be the duty of each Board of Trustees to prepare or have prepared a true return of the state of the school, according to the form drawn up for that purpose by the Superintendent, and, if there are more than one department in the section, a return for each, indicating the grade of each department, and to lodge the same, duly certified by the teacher or teachers at the district office of the Inspector, on or before the day fixed for the same by the Commissioners for the district; and if the Trustees of any section shall present a false return the county moneys shall be withheld from the section over which they preside.

115. The half-yearly return of each school and department shall include an affidavit by the Teacher in the form here given:

I, [*name of Teacher*], a duly licensed Teacher of the —— class, do swear that I have taught and conducted the school [or the —— department of the —— school] in —————— section, in accordance with Law for the period of —————— authorized teaching days during the term ended —————— A. D. 18—; that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the grand total days' attendance made by the enrolled pupils in the said period was —————— [*the number to be expressed in words at length*]; that my agreement with the Trustees is law-

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District of	Halifax West, second Friday in	November	and in May.
"	Halifax Rural, third Friday in	"	"
"	Halifax Shore, third Tuesday in	"	"
"	West Hants, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	East Hants, second Friday in	"	"
"	Kings, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	Annapolis West, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	Annapolis East, second Friday in	"	"
"	Digby, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	Clare, second Friday in	"	"
"	Yarmouth, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	Argyle, second Friday in	"	"
"	Shelburne, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	Barrington, second Friday in	"	"
"	North Queens, second Tuesday in	"	"
"	South Queens, second Friday in	"	"
"	Chester, second Tuesday in	"	"

Lunenburg and New Dublin.—The Combined Board shall meet at Bridgewater on the second Friday in May, and at Lunenburg on the second Friday in November in each year.

XX.—RETURNS OF SCHOOLS.

1. Teachers shall, when requested, afford Trustees every reasonable assistance in preparing the required Returns.

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ful, and that there is no collusive understanding by which any portion of the agreement is to be made of no effect.

[*Name of Teacher.*]

Sworn before me this ——— day of ——— A. D. 18 }
——— *J. P.*

116. It shall be the duty of every Teacher to sign a certificate, attached to the half-yearly returns, truly stating that the school register has been faithfully and impartially kept, and that his or her school duties have been punctually discharged.

117. Each Board of Commissioners shall fix a day, which shall be at least two days prior to the semi-annual meeting, on or before which the returns of all schools shall be lodged at the district office of the Inspector.

118. Each Board of Commissioners, at its semi-annual meeting, shall examine the several returns, and, if found satisfactory, they shall be marked as approved by the Board, and shall be signed by both the Chairman and the Inspector; and if, from any just cause, as specified in this act, the Commissioners shall withhold their approval, they shall write upon the return their decision, with the grounds thereof; and all school returns shall be transmitted to the Superintendent of Education.

119. The Commissioners shall withhold their approval of any school returns forwarded by them to the Superintendent if it shall appear that the teacher has been immoral, incompetent, or neglectful of duty, endorsing thereon explicitly their reasons for recommending the non-payment either of all or a portion of the Provincial grant to such said teacher.

XXI.—SPECIAL AID TO POOR SECTIONS.

120. Each Board of Commissioners shall, in May of each year, determine what sections under its supervision are entitled to special aid as poor sections during the following school year; and the Commissioners shall allow to the Trustees of Schools kept in any such sections one-third more per pupil from the county fund than the allowance to other sections; and the Superintendent of Education shall be empowered to increase the provincial allowance in the same proportion to any legally qualified teacher employed in any such section.

121. When in any county the sum granted for County Academies or Superior Schools shall not be drawn, it shall be appropriated at the option of the Commissioners to aid poor

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XXI.—SPECIAL AID TO POOR SECTIONS.

1. It is the humane object of the School law to enable every Section in the Province, however small or indigent it may be, to provide an elementary education for the children within its limits. In order that this object may be realized, each Board of Commissioners is directed to prepare annually a list of such Teachers within its jurisdiction as need special assistance. The May meeting is the only time at which the Boards are empowered by law to take such action; and the report of the Inspector, together with local knowledge possessed by each Commissioner, should enable each Board to determine wisely what sections shall receive this aid. An entry must be made of the name of each section, and a notice forwarded to the Trustees, stating that if the inhabitants of the section

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sections in providing suitable school-houses in such county, or in sustaining its Superior Schools, said appropriation to be made on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Education.

XXII.—COUNTY ACADEMIES.

122. There shall be granted annually the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars towards the support of County Academies, to be constructed and located in accordance with the directions of the Council of Public Instruction, said sum to be applied as specified in schedule B, and to be payable half-yearly.

123. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to make regulations for constructing, locating, and controlling County Academies, and to authorize the payment of provincial grants to the same.

XXIII.—NORMAL SCHOOL.

124. The Governor in Council shall have power to appoint a Principal of the Normal and Model Schools, at a salary not exceeding twelve hundred dollars per annum, who shall appoint such assistants, with the approval of the Council of Public Instruction, as may be found necessary.

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sustain a public school in accordance with the requirements of the law, they will receive one-third more per pupil from the county fund than the allowance to other sections; and that the Superintendent of Education will increase the Provincial allowance by one-third to any legally qualified Teacher whom they may engage,—provided the school is conducted in a satisfactory manner. Every section thus notified will be in a position to adopt such measures at its annual meeting as will secure a school. Some sections will not require special aid for more than one year, while others may need assistance for several years. Each Board of Commissioners, while it seeks to establish and foster a school in every poor section, should have a zealous care to the putting forth, on the part of the people, of suitable local effort. If judiciously administered, this provision of the school law will remove every reasonable obstacle to the establishment of a public school in every section throughout Nova Scotia. *The list of sections entitled to special aid must be revised by the Commissioners at each succeeding May meeting.*

XXII.—COUNTY ACADEMIES.

1. The chief town of each county named in the Schedule shall be entitled to receive the Academy Grant, on the following conditions:

(1.) Ample school accommodation must be provided for all children belonging to the section.

(2.) The schools must be thoroughly graded, in accordance with law, kept well supplied with prescribed books and apparatus, and otherwise efficiently conducted.

(3.) The first or highest department shall be open, free of charge, to all children belonging to the county who may be able to pass the required examination. The Teacher of this department shall be head master of all the departments in the Section, and must hold a license of grade A.

2. In any case where the chief town fails to entitle itself to the grant or to maintain an efficient Academy the Council reserves the right to treat with any other Section in the county for the establishment and proper maintenance of such Academy.

XXIII.—NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. This Institution is designed to afford to intending Teachers preparatory course of instruction regarding the business of teaching. All persons about to become Teachers are strongly recommended to devote at least one term to a preparatory training. The Council has sought to render the

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125. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to draw from the Treasury, on the requisition of the Superintendent of Education, a sum sufficient to pay five cents a mile towards the travelling expenses of Teachers attending the Normal School.

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Normal School increasingly efficient and equal in every respect to the requirements of the Province. There are three well-furnished school apartments in the Institution, and a staff of three Teachers, besides a Teacher of music and drawing. An excellent graded Model School, having three departments, with an experienced Teacher in each, is connected with the Normal School establishment. By means of the several departments of the Model School, rare facilities for the illustration and practice of the most approved methods of teaching and conducting Public Schools are secured to the pupil-teachers.

2. In order that uniformity of action may be secured between this Institution and the Public Schools of the Province, the Superintendent of Education, under the control of the Council, is entrusted by law with its general supervision and direction.

3. There shall be two sessions or terms of the Normal School in each year, as follows:

(1.) The first term shall begin on the first Wednesday in November, and close on the Friday preceding the March Examination of Teachers.

(2.) The second Term shall begin on the first Wednesday in May, and close on the Friday preceding the September Examination of Teachers.

4. Students shall not be admitted after the first week in each term, except by the consent of the Principal.

5. None but holders of valid licenses shall be admitted to the Normal School as pupil-teachers. The license (or memo) must be presented to the Principal at the opening of the Term.

6. Before being enrolled a Student at the Normal School, every pupil-teacher shall make the following declaration, and subscribe his or her name thereto: '*I hereby declare that my object in attending the Provincial Normal School is to qualify myself for the business of teaching; and that my intention is to teach, for a period not less than three years, in the Province of Nova Scotia,—if adjudged a Certificate by the Examiners.*' In consideration of this declaration, instruction, stationery and the use of text books (except Classical) shall be furnished pupil-teachers, free of charge.

7. Persons wishing to enrol as Candidates for High School or Academy certificates must, in addition to a good knowledge of English, be thoroughly familiar with the Latin and Greek Grammars, and be able to parse with ease any passage in some elementary work in each language. In Mathematics they must be competent to solve any example in the advanced Nova Scotia Arithmetic, to work quadratic equations in

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Algebra, and to demonstrate any proposition in the first four books of Euclid.

8. The Principal, as formerly, may admit pupils not intending to teach, to the number of ten each term, at the rate of $8 per session. The funds thence arising shall be used to procure a Teacher in Drawing, for whom no remuneration has been provided by law. Pupil-teachers shall receive instruction in this, as in other branches, without charge.

9. As outline lectures on Natural Science, embracing Chemistry, *Mineralogy*, *Botany*, *Zoology*, and *Geology*, are delivered in this Institution, and as special attention is given to Agricultural Chemistry with Vegetable Animal Physiology, the Principal may admit young farmers to the advantages of this Course (as well as to kindred branches,) who are desirous of obtaining a theoretical knowledge of their future calling. Practical illustrations, touching Horticulture and Agriculture, are given by means of the experimental garden and farm attached to the Institution. Such students shall be admitted to this course on the payment of a small fee, which shall be expended on the improvement of the garden and farm.

10. At the close of each session, the Principal shall forward to the Superintendent of Education a report, setting forth the name, sex, age, and residence of each pupil-teacher enrolled, and of each paying pupil; also setting forth the opinion and judgment of the faculty of Instructors respecting the teaching ability possessed by each pupil-teacher; and this opinion and judgment shall be recited in the license issued to such pupil-teacher.

11. The following are the Bye-Laws of the Provincial Normal School. [Revised by the Council of Public Instruction October 15th, 1869.]

(1.) The Normal School shall be in session six hours every week day during the Term, Saturdays and public holidays excepted.

(2.) The daily session shall be opened with praise, reading the Scriptures and prayer, and closed with praise and prayer. No student shall be required to attend these exercises who shall, by written application to the Principal, ask to be excused on conscientious grounds.

(3.) The students shall be regular and punctual in their attendance in their several classes; and shall for any case of absence express to the Principal the cause thereof. Students not present when the Roll is called, or who leave any class without permission, shall, in the discretion of the Teacher, be marked as absent.

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(4.) The students shall give due attention and respect to the Teachers; shall act towards each other with becoming courtesy; and shall, both within and without the Institution, comport themselves in a manner befitting their future profession as educators of the young.

(5.) The students shall take every possible care of the buildings, furniture, books, apparatus, grounds, and other property belonging to the Institution; and damages caused by any student shall be repaired at the expense of such student.

(6.) Any student showing disrespect to a Teacher, or discourtesy to a fellow student, shall be admonished and censured by the Principal; and if persistent in such offence, shall be dismissed. Any student guilty of gross immorality shall be summarily expelled.

(7.) Each Teacher shall keep a Class Roll, which he shall call at the commencement of each lesson, marking absentees. He shall also keep a Record Book, in which he shall record at each lesson the merit of each student's recitation, and also the absence of a proper deportment on the part of any student. Record marks shall be made in parts of 100.

(8.) Two days of each month of the Term, beginning with the last Thursday of each month, shall be devoted to the work of Review. On Thursday the exercises shall be conducted orally on the work of the previous month, and on Friday by written exercises on previous work of the Term. The closing Review of the Term shall be conducted wholly as the Principal may determine.

(9.) Each Teacher shall make a weekly Report to the Principal, stating the average of each student's marks in Regularity, Punctuality, Deportment, Recitation and Skill in Teaching. He shall also report the merits of each student's Review Exercises.

(10.) The Principal shall keep and preserve an official Register, in which he shall enter each week the standing of each student as reported by the other Teachers; as also the standing in his own classes with respect to Attendance, Deportment, Recitation and Professional Skill.

(11.) At the close of each Term the Principal shall report to the Superintendent of Education, for the information of the Council of Public Instruction, all matters of importance relative to the working of the Institution; and in such report he shall, with a view to the issue of the Diplomas of the Normal School, present a classification in three grades of those students who shall have proved themselves entitled to the same —such classification to be based upon skill in teaching, coupled with a prompt, courteous and successful performance

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of the work of the Term. Students eligible for classification, whose professional standing, obtained on the foregoing basis, shall reach 25, and be less than 50, shall be classed as possessed of FAIR teaching ability and skill; 50, and less than 75, GOOD; 75, and upwards, SUPERIOR; and the professional qualifications of each shall be expressed in both figures and words. Students, otherwise eligible for classification, failing to reach a professional standing of 25, shall not be entitled to a Diploma of any grade. The Principal shall, at the beginning of each Term, acquaint the students with the *details* of the system of classification by which their professional standing is to be determined in pursuance of the foregoing bye-laws.

(12.) The pupils shall lodge and board at such houses as are approved by the Principal, and in no case shall he permit gentlemen and ladies to board at the same house.

(13.) The Principal shall, on receipt of application from any person wishing to furnish private lodgings and board to students, satisfy himself by a personal inspection as to the fitness of the accommodations to give physical comfort; to allow of undisturbed study, and to contribute to the moral welfare of the students; and he shall throughout the term visit the various lodgings of the students, making such inquiries and maintaining such oversight as may be necessary to give him all reasonable assurance that good order and decorum are preserved.

(14.) The foregoing Bye-Laws shall be read by the Principal to the students every day during the first week of the Term, and as often thereafter as he may deem necessary. He shall also cause one or more copies to be posted in the Institution.

BASIS OF CLASSIFICATION IN PURSUANCE OF BYE-LAW NO. 11.

(1.) Except in cases of sickness, an average of attendance, including regularity and punctuality, less than 75, or an average of conduct less than 75, shall totally disqualify a student for classification.

(2.) An average of recitation less than 75 shall disqualify for class SUPERIOR; an average of recitation less than 50 shall disqualify for class GOOD; an average of recitation less than 37½ shall disqualify for class FAIR.

(3.) The professional standing of those eligible for classification shall be obtained by an average of the following:—

(*a*). The estimate of the Principal and each Teacher on the regular practice in Model School.

(*b*). The estimate of the Principal on special practice.

(*c*). The estimate of the Principal on recitation in professional work.

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XXIV.—SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

126. The Council of Public Instruction shall have power to draw annually from the Treasury a sum not exceeding sixteen hundred dollars for the establishment of school libraries, on the condition that any section raise a sum equal to the amount sought from the Council (consideration being given to poor sections); the books to be selected from a general catalogue authorized by the Council, and the libraries to be managed under uniform regulations prepared by the Council, and at all times to be open to inspection of the Superintendent, Inspectors, and Examiners; and when the foregoing sum, or any portion of it, remains undrawn, it may be applied for the purchase of maps and globes, to be supplied to sections on the same conditions as the library books.

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(*d*). The estimate of the Principal on written exercises on professional subjects.

(*e*). The estimated value of criticism on the practice of fellow students.

(4.) To the general average of the foregoing shall be added ten per cent. on the excess above 75 of the students' standing in conduct, attendance and recitation.

XXIV.—SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Owing to the heavy demands made on the Treasury for the supply of school-books and apparatus, the Council has hitherto been compelled to avail itself of the permission given in the law to apply the Library Grants towards aiding in the supply of school-books and apparatus. This necessity still continues. And when the Council of Public Instruction can appropriate to this object a portion of the grant to Education, Regulations for the management of School Libraries will be published in the *Journal of Education.*

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